

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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FURTHER REPORTS ON SUZUKI RESIGNATION, REACTION

## Opposition Parties React

OW121237 Tokyo KYODO in English 1221 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 12, KYODO -- Opposition political parties all reacted with surprise to the sudden announcement Tuesday by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki that he will step down. The opposition camp share the common view that Suzuki is bankrupt in terms of policies to deal with the country's financial difficulties, steer the economy and deal with other internal problems and diplomacy. But the parties vary in their views as to how to react to the prospects of change in the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party leadership.

The No 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party demanded that the LDP hand over power to the Socialists.

The No 2 opposition Komeito said Suzuki had lost self-confidence in coping with political problems and was trapped by his two-year record of poor political management. It said that even if Suzuki resigns, the ruling party should bear the responsibility for the poor economic policy and what Komeito calls the trend toward a right-wing course.

The middle-of-the-road Democratic Socialist Party said the LDP cannot resolve big national problems on its own. But it also said it will adopt a wait-and-see attitude for the moment.

The Japan Communist Party said a serious crisis in LDP-dominated politics lies behind Suzuki's sudden resignation announcement. A change of leadership within the ruling party alone cannot close the gap between the people's demands and present LDP politics, it said.

The New Liberal Club said it would continue to keep a close watch on the LDP's future actions, and warned that the "criminal defendant" (a reference to former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka) may continue to pull the strings from behind.

The United Social Democratic Party (Shiminren) said Suzuki was forced to step down in the face of the policy crisis and the fierce intraparty feud in the LDP. Now is the time for the opposition parties to form an opposition alliance, the party said.

Meanwhile, the largest labor federation, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), which had earlier demanded Suzuki's resignation, said he had only done what he ought to. The moderate Japanese Confederation of Labor (Domei) praised Suzuki's decision to step down.

## Editorials View Decision

OW130111 Tokyo KYODO in English 0019 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 13, KYODO -- Japan's major newspapers Wednesday editorially responded to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's decision to step down from the top government post, calling it a "wise option" and a "natural consequence."

While terming the decision "politically shocking," the ASAHI SHIMBUN said it was not necessarily surprising in view of the situation in which the Liberal-Democratic Party has been placed. The newspaper said Suzuki's 27-month rule has left the government major policies in dead end and the ruling party in disunity. "Above all," the daily went on, "the Suzuki administration has left the nation with a sense of dissatisfaction." Suzuki's decision to give up the premiership is regarded as a natural consequence, the newspaper added. It noted that only about 20 percent of the Japanese now support the Suzuki government, which has been held together on a delicate balance of power within the conservative party.

The YOMIURI SHIMBUN, another mass-circulation daily, described Suzuki's decision as a "wise option." It compared Suzuki with some of his predecessors who clung to power until being forced out of office. "His decision was, therefore, rather refreshing," the daily added. "The caretaker of the late Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira is now leaving the stage quietly," it said.

The major daily MAINICHI SHIMBUN, meanwhile, called Suzuki's intention to resign as prime minister "unprecedented" and "unusual". But it added that the political situation has deteriorated to the extent that Suzuki had to make the decision. He has failed in his major plans to streamline the government, restore its financial health and establish political ethics, the MAINICHI added.

#### Succession to Suzuki Viewed

0W130031 Tokyo KYODO in English 0000 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct 13, KYODO -- Conservatives braced for a fierce intra-party battle Wednesday over the selection of a successor to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki who shocked friends and foes with an announcement he would give up power to open the way for a fresh and energetic man to lead the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

Suzuki's unexpected announcement caught almost everyone by surprise Tuesday and sent traumatic waves to the conservative party as it came in the face of an intensified standoff among groups for and against the 71-year-old prime minister in preparation for next month's election for president of the party.

As the initial shock subsided, there already were moves Wednesday among the factions which supported Suzuki in his two years and three months in power to throw their support behind Yasuhiro Nakasone. Nakasone, 63, is director general of the Administrative Management Agency and has been a consistent supporter of Suzuki.

The mainstream factions in the party -- consisting of those of Suzuki, former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and Nakasone -- were reported to be working on ways to choose Nakasone as Suzuki's successor through talks and acclamation by conservative members of both houses of the Diet rather than a party election, which gives non-parliamentary members of the conservatives a chance to cast ballots. The antimainstream factions -- made up of the groups led by former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, Economic Planning Agency Director General Toshio Komoto and Science and Technology Agency Director General Ichiro Nakagawa -- were said to be against such moves.

The party's four executives -- secretary general, chairmen of the Executive Council and of the Policy Affairs Research Council and head of the group made up of LDP members of the upper house -- are scheduled to meet Wednesday to discuss the issue of picking Suzuki's successor.

Suzuki himself is to meet with the party's supreme advisors Thursday. The advisers include Fukuda, former Prime Ministers Takeo Miki and Nobusuke Kishi and former upper house president Ken Yasui and former lower house speaker Hirokichi Nadao.

The party's original schedule called for accepting candidates for party president starting on Saturday and holding the election in November. The top issue for the moment appears to be whether this original schedule should be kept or select the next party president -- and prime minister -- without holding a formal presidential election. The mainstream factions want to call a meeting of LDP members of the lower and upper houses on Friday and choose the prime minister's successor.

Only a small group of people close to Suzuki apparently knew he would announce his intention to step down. Rokusuke Tanaka, chairman of the LDP Executive Council, said

he had heard it while Suzuki was on an official trip to China between September 26 and October 2. He said Suzuki made the decision on October 3, a day after his return from Shanghai, when he summoned the entire members of his family to his private residence for a rare family consultation that went into the night. Others said the prime minister appeared to have made up his mind as early as late August when he said to his colleagues he was thankful for the cooperation he had received in getting important bills through the Diet. He also met a businessman in August in Hakone and told him that he didn't seek the top party post and that he was happy to end up with only one term in office.

Komoto Wednesday morning stressed the need for the ruling party to press ahead with political reform, indicating this was more important than the streamlining of the bloated government structure and reconstruction of deficit national finances that the Suzuki administration has been pushing for. Komoto's remark was also interpreted to mean that he was opposed to the selection of Nakasone through "negotiations" within the governmental party.

A leader of the Fukuda faction, meanwhile, also indicated he was against Nakasone as Suzuki's successor. The man who succeeds the prime minister must be one "who is able to tide over the (present) difficult situation" with the support of the entire party, he said. He emphasized that the man must be supported not only by the pro-Suzuki groups, but also by factions opposed to the retiring prime minister.

The Tanaka faction held a meeting in its office in Tokyo Wednesday to discuss the question of Suzuki's successor. Ninety of the 100 faction members of both houses of the Diet were present at the meeting. They reportedly agreed to act together in dealing with the situation created by Suzuki's announcement.

On active developments being made in the LDP on who should become next party president, Nakasone told newsmen at his home Wednesday morning that his faction will "watch calmly and with humility." Asked for his comment on reports that he is being mentioned as Suzuki's successor, Nakasone said the situation is "still in confusion."

Fukuda expressed doubt on the possibility of settling the question of selecting Suzuki's successor by the weekend. Speaking to newsmen at his office Wednesday morning, the former prime minister said there is not enough time by Saturday to pick the new party president. He also said it is too early to single out any one person as the man to take over Suzuki's job.

#### Further on Succession Issue

OW140657 Tokyo KYODO in English 0641 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct 14, KYODO -- Factional feuding in the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) over who should be Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's successor is expected to reach a climax Friday -- the day before the announcement of its presidential election.

The option left is either through negotiations among party elders, a primary election among rank-and-file party members and then a presidential election by 421 party members of the Diet (parliament), or only through the latter election.

"Mainstream" factions led by Former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and Suzuki are insisting on the first option. They are generally believed to be in favor of installing in power Yasuhiro Nakasone, Cabinet minister and head of the Administrative Management Agency, to succeed Suzuki, who announced his intention to step down Tuesday.

But this idea is strongly opposed by "nonmainstream" factions led by former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda; Toshio Komoto, Cabinet minister in charge of economic planning; and Ichiro Nakagawa, Cabinet minister in charge of science and technology.

The nonmainstream factions are trying to take the initiative in the presidential race by proposing the second option -- the primary and then presidential elections. Under party rules, at least four candidates are needed for holding the primary and each of them is to be supported by at least 50 dietmen of the two houses of the Diet.

The deadline for candidacy is Saturday and whether the nonmainstream factions could gather at least 150 supporters for their three candidates is now a focal point.

Four top officers of the party, including Secretary General Susumu Nikaido, Thursday continued their efforts to select Suzuki's successor without causing in-fighting. If their efforts fail, the second and third options inevitably emerge, causing a bitter power struggle among the factions. LDP sources said that is desperate behind-the-door efforts, the four party officers are wooing the Fukuda faction by offering the post of the party secretary general to Abe -- a post needed for a future LDP president and prime minister. Political informants say whether these efforts are successful or not will become known Friday.

THAI PAPER INTERVIEWS ITO ON DEFENSE ISSUES

BK040542 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 4 Oct 82 p 3

[By Suthichai Yun]

[Excerpt] Tokyo -- Secretary General of Japan's National Defence Council Keiichi Ito plans to visit Thailand Oct 11-13 to brief Thai leaders of his country's defence buildup while offering assurances that Japan will never become a military power, he told THE NATION in an exclusive interview here late last week.

Ito, secretary general of the powerful five-member Defence Council chaired by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, will be the first senior defence official from Japan to visit Thailand in recent years. Ito, who will also make a three-day visit to Singapore after his talks in Thailand, said he will study the military situation in Thailand and Indo-china during his visit. "I would also like to find out what the Thai leaders think about Japan's defence policy," he said.

He said certain Southeast Asian countries had expressed concern over the possible "revival of militarism" in Japan. But he stated categorically that the apprehension was unfounded. But he confirmed that Japan had decided to step up the quality of its self-defence. He cited the decision to acquire 155 F-15 aircraft through licencing arrangements from the United States and the purchase of a fleet of 75 P-3C anti-submarine patrol aircraft within the next five years as examples of moves to boost Japan's defence buildup.

He said the Soviet Union had become the world's military power "and the United States is no more than a supreme military force." He indicated that Japan considers the Soviet Union the most serious potential threat.

Ito, who has been in the present position for four years, reiterated that Japan's self-defence forces were not equipped to despatch forces abroad. "Our objective in increasing our defence capability is to reduce the burden of the United States in defending the sea traffic. We will protect our own sea-lanes, say, within about 1,000 miles," he said.

Ito said it is a "tacit understanding" that the U.S. Seventh Fleet would handle the task of defending sealanes beyond that limit -- including the Strait of Malacca. But the secretary general of Japan's National Defence Council said that Japan's defence budget would not jump dramatically. "We're now spending about five percent of the total national budget on defence. In the foreseeable future, it is not expected to exceed ten percent."

Informed sources here have said that there are divergent views even within the Japanese Government on whether to commit Japan to the "ceiling" of one percent of the GNP for national defence allocations. Ito cited a recent official public opinion poll which showed that while about 80 percent of the people agreed that Japan should maintain her Self-Defence Force, only slightly over ten percent of those polled said the defence budget should be increased from the current level.

Ito said Japan's stepped-up defence capability would be used mainly to protect its trade routes. "But it doesn't mean we won't do anything at all. At least, we shall defend our own territorial waters with our own resources to allow the American facilities to be used in other parts of the Pacific," he said.

Asked why the recent "white paper" on defence makes no mention of the much-heralded 1,000-mile area to come under Japan's own sea defence, Ito said: "There is no definite understanding between Japan and the United States on this matter. We have agreed to jointly study it."

Asked how he views Moscow's naval buildup in the area, the senior Japanese defence official said: "There is no denying the fact that the Soviet Union continues to expand its military power. Therefore, it means that a big threat does exist to the Western world. I think Moscow has the intention to use its military power as a tool in diplomacy in peace time. Therefore, we must have the will and build up the resources to cope with the scenario."

Ito said he did not believe the Soviet Union and China would revive a close relationship "within this century." "I don't think China would consider Japan her enemy. For that matter, in the long-range point of view, I think Vietnam would pose a greater threat than China to ASEAN countries," Ito said.

#### JAPAN PROPOSES ECONOMIC, TRADE BODY TO EC

OW130357 Tokyo KYODO in English 0324 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Geneva, Oct 13, KYODO -- Japan proposed the creation of a working-level consultative machinery on trade and economic problems in consultations here Monday and Tuesday with the European Community (EC), Japanese sources said. According to the sources, the EC replied that its Council of Ministers would study October 25 whether to accept the Japanese proposal. Japan and the EC held the third round of talks on what the EC claims to be the insufficient openness of the Japanese market, the sources said. They said detailed consultations were held on the basis of the results of their home governments' study of the two previous rounds of talks.

The sources said the Japanese delegation proposed the establishment of a working-level consultative machinery to help the EC better understand the openness of the Japanese market. They said that although there are various such machineries between Japan and the United States, there is none between Japan and the EC.

According to the sources, the EC ministers are to meet October 25 to discuss whether to accept the Japanese proposal and to refer the dispute to a panel of third-party GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) members under GATT Article 23-2.

NPC DELEGATION VISITS MILITARY DEMARCATON LINE

SK140413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 14 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the National People's Congress of China on a local tour of Kaesong on October 12 saw the concrete wall built by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique along the whole length of the Military Demarcation Line.

Head of the delegation Comrade Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, said:

This wall built by the South Korean puppet army at the instigation of the Americans is not for defence but for attack. The enemy is putting down the desire of the South Korean people for reunification. He is resorting to the "two Koreas" plot.

If the South Korean puppets, together with the Americans, ignite a war, we will actively aid Korea, not only coming across the River Amnok but in other ways, too. China today is not what she was in the 50's, nor is Korea what she was in the 50's.

Xi Zhongxun continued: The recent visit to China by the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song was an event of historic significance.

Although Korea is a small country, her people is a very heroic people and her army is a very courageous army. At the time of the last Korean war, the U.S. imperialists attempted to invade our northeast China. Therefore, we came to participate in the Korean war under the banner of "defending the home and safeguarding the country." You helped us at the cost of your blood. Korea is our neighbour and China the rear of Korea.

The recent visit of Comrade President Kim Il-song to China evoked widespread repercussions in the world.

The delegation inspected the Kaesong Students and Children's Palace.

On October 13, the delegation visited Panmunjom and took a rest at the Pakyon Falls.

The guests were accompanied by Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly.

[Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 2200 GMT on 13 October carries a 3-minute report on the inspection of the Military Demarcation Line on 12 October by the Chinese NPC delegation which adds the following: "PRC Ambassador to our country Zong Kewen also accompanied the delegation. (Ko Chong-kwang), chief of the Liaison Office of the Chinese People's Volunteer Army to the Military Armistice Commission, received the delegation, together with such functionaries concerned as Kim Myong-chon, chairman of the Kaesong Municipal People's Committee, and Chong Tong-chin, secretary of the Kaesong Municipal Committee of the KWP."]

SEYCHELLES DEFENSE MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

Evening at Theater

SK080939 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 8 (KCNA) -- The military and youth delegation of the Republic of Seychelles now visiting our country appreciated a performance of the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise" on the evening of October 7. Invited to see the performance were the members of the delegation headed by His Excellency Ogilvy Y. Berlouis, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, minister of youth and defence of the Republic of Seychelles and chief of the Defence Forces of Seychelles People's Defence Forces. KPA Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk and working people in the city saw the performance with the guests. The performance was acclaimed by the guests and audience.

## Meeting With Kim Il-song

SK090008 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on October 8 received His Excellency Ogilvy Y. Berlouis, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, minister of youth and defence of the Republic of Seychelles and chief of the Defence Forces of Seychelles People's Defence Forces, now on a visit to our country. Present there were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces.

The guest conveyed a personal letter and a gift of His Excellency France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a talk with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

## Delegation's Departure

SK121603 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1540 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA) -- The military and youth delegation of Seychelles headed by His Excellency Ogilvy Y. Berlouis, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, minister of youth and defense of the Republic of Seychelles and commander of the Defense Forces of Seychelles People's Defense Forces, left here today by air for home, winding up its visit to our country.

It was farewelled at the airport by Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army. A farewell function took place at the airport for the delegation.

While staying in Korea, the delegation visited Mangyongdae, KPA units, the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, Panmunjom, educational institutions and others.

TOGOLESE MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

SK090444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 9 (KCNA) -- A military delegation of the Ministry of National defence of the Republic of Togo headed by Bonfoh Bassabi, commander of the central region of the Armed Forces of Togo, arrived in Pyongyang by air yesterday. It was met at the airport by Major General Yi Tong-chun and officers of the Korean People's Army.

## Meeting With O Kuk-yol

SK101149 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0854 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, on October 9 met and had a friendly talk with the military delegation of the Ministry of National Defence of the Republic of Togo headed by Bonfoh Bassabi, commander of the central region of the Armed Forces of Togo, which paid a courtesy call on him. Major General of the Korean People's Army Yi Tong-chun was present on the occasion.

## Defense Ministry Banquet

SK101142 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0930 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA) -- The Ministry of People's Armed Forces arranged a party on the evening of October 9 for the military delegation of the Ministry of National Defence of the Republic of Togo headed by Bonfoh Bassabi, commander of the central region of the Armed Forces of Togo.

Present at the party was Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army. Major General of the KPA Yi Tong-chun spoke first at the party.

The peoples and armies of Togo and Korea established friendly relations and have constantly developed them in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the building of a new society, he said, and went on:

The historical meetings between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Excellency Gnassingbe Eyadema, the outstanding leader of the Togolese people, were an epochal event in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples and armies of our two countries.

We always sincerely rejoice as over our own over the successes achieved by the fraternal Togolese people and army in the struggle for consolidating the independence of the country and heartily wish you greater success in the building of an independent, new society and in your work against imperialism and racism and for peace in Africa.

Head of the delegation Bonfoh Bassabi made a speech next. The respected great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Gnassingbe Eyadema, the leaders of our two countries, established and cemented the bonds of friendship between the peoples and armies of the two countries in their historical meetings and are leading them along the road of progress and strengthening, he said, and went on: The Togolese people actively support the Korean people's struggle to reunify the country independently and peacefully.

Noting that Korea ranks among the advanced states, he said that the chuche idea accelerates your country's development. He continued: We are firmly convinced that the reunification of Korea will certainly be achieved under the wise guidance of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The attendants drank toasts to the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the peoples and armies of Korea and Togo, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of His Excellency respected President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

#### Meeting With Kim Il-song

SK130548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on October 12 received the visiting military delegation of the Ministry of National Defence of the Republic of Togo. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Bonfoh Bassabi, commander of the central region of the Armed Forces of Togo.

Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, was on hand.

The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter of His Excellency Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

#### SURINAME SPECIAL PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY VISITS

##### Airport Arrival

SK090439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 9 (KCNA) -- His Excellency Roy Horb, vice-president of the Policy Centre and deputy commander of the National Army of the Republic of Suriname, and his party arrived in Pyongyang on October 8 by plane as a special envoy of Desi Bouterse, president of the Policy Centre and commander of the National Army of the Republic of Suriname. He was accompanied by Ivan Graanoogst, minister of army and police, Harold Kolader, permanent secretary of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and others.

A large number of working people in the city warmly welcomed them at the airport.

They were met at the airport by Vice-President Pak Song-chol, minister of foreign trade Choe Chong-kun, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-u, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Om Tok-hwan, Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Chong Chang-yol and other personages concerned.

#### Meeting With Pak Song-chol

SK101235 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0906 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol met and had a friendly talk with His Excellency Roy Horb, vice-president of the Policy Centre and deputy commander of the National Army of the Republic of Suriname, who is a special envoy of Desi Bouterse, president of the Policy Centre and commander of the National Army of the Republic of Suriname, and his party when the latter paid a courtesy call on him on October 9.

Present there were Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-u, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Om Tok-hwan and Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Chong Chang-yol.

#### Banquet for Delegation

SK101240 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0909 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA) -- The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture on October 9 in honour of His Excellency Roy Horb, vice-president of the Policy Centre and deputy commander of the National Army of the Republic of Suriname, who is on a goodwill visit to our country as a special envoy of Desi Bouterse, president of the Policy Centre and commander of the National Army of the Republic of Suriname.

Invited to the banquet together with the special envoy were Ivan Graanoogst, minister of army and police, Harold Kolader, permanent secretary of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and others accompanying him.

Present there were Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-u, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Om Tok-hwan, Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Chong Chang-yol and other personages concerned.

The banquet was addressed by Vice-President Pak Song-chol and His Excellency Roy Horb.

#### Pak Song-chol's Banquet Speech

SK130322 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Speech by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and DPRK vice president, at banquet arranged by DPRK Government at the People's Palace of Culture on 9 October for Roy Horb, vice president of the Policy Center and deputy commander of the National Army of the Republic of Suriname -- read by announcer]

[Text] His excellency respected Roy Horb and guests from Suriname, we are very happy to sit together with the esteemed guests from Suriname, who are visiting our country, conveying a warm feeling of friendship from the Suriname people to the Korean people. First of all, on behalf of the DPRK Government and of the Korean people, I heartily welcome the visit to our country by his excellency respected Roy Horb, vice president of the Policy Center and deputy commander of the National Army of the Republic of Suriname, and his entourage.

Despite a distant journey crossing continents and oceans, you have arrived in Pyongyang, the capital of our republic, by embarking on the road of visiting Korea. On this significant occasion of sharing joy with you by meeting his excellency respected Roy Horb and you as esteemed guests, we more dearly appreciate the feeling of friendship cherished by the people of your country toward the Korean people.

Although Korea and Suriname are widely separated geographically, our two countries have developed contacts and mutual understanding on many occasions as members of the Nonaligned Movement. For His Excellency Desi Bouterse, president of the Policy Center and commander of the National Army of the Republic of Suriname, to have sent his excellency respected Roy Horb to our country as his special envoy constitutes the manifestation of his deep trust in our people, reflecting the friendly ties between the peoples of the two countries.

We are very happy to see that the friendly relations between Korea and Suriname have brightly and favorably developed with each passing day. Further developing the friendly relations between our two countries totally meets the desire and will of the peoples of our two countries to oppose all forms of domination and subjugation and to build new independent, prosperous society and will contribute to maintaining friendship and unity among the peoples of nonaligned countries and to strengthening and developing the Nonaligned Movement. We firmly believe that your visit to our country will provide an important momentum for developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Suriname on a higher stage.

The Korean people value their friendship with the Suriname people. They have watched with deep interest the struggle of the Suriname people, who have risen to build a new society. After achieving victory in the February revolution in 1980, the wise and courageous Suriname people, guided by his excellency respected Desi Bouterse, have made great progress in their struggle to protect the sovereignty of the country and to build a self-reliant national economy and a new life. The Suriname Government and people are now vigorously waging the struggle to eliminate the aftermath of imperialism and colonialism in all sectors of the country and to build a new society in Suriname, free from exploitation and meeting the interests of the people.

While carrying out an anti-imperialist and nonaligned policy in its external activities, the government of your country has made a positive effort to support the struggle of the peoples of the Third World and to develop its friendly relations with them. The Korean people highly appreciate the fact that the Suriname people have resolutely overcome all difficulties in building a new society and have vigorously advanced along the road they have selected. They sincerely wish the Suriname people greater successes in their future struggle.

Today, upholding the programmatic program set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his report at the Sixth KWP Congress and at the sixth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee, our people have continuously brought about a leap and performed innovations in the revolution and construction. They are strenuously struggling to expedite the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

During your visit, you will directly see the invincible might of our party and people firmly united around the great leader and the party with a single idea and will, and you will feel the revolutionary will and resolve of our people to end the division of the country and achieve reunification at the earliest possible date.

Respected guests, the present international situation has become more tense because of the imperialists' maneuvers. The present situation urges the world's peace-loving people, especially the peoples of nonaligned countries to vigorously struggle to frustrate the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war through united efforts and to protect durable world peace and security.

Upholding the banner of independence, friendship and peace just as they did in the past, the Korean people will resolutely struggle to protect world peace and security by joining efforts with the world's people who protect sovereignty. They will make every effort to abide by the principle and idea of the Nonaligned Movement and to strengthen and develop this movement.

Hoping that your visit to our country will bring about good results, I propose a toast to the strengthening and development of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and Suriname, to the long life and good health of His Excellency Desi Bouterse, president of the Political Center and commander of the National Army of the Republic of Suriname, to the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health of his excellency respected Roy Horb and of many guests present here.

#### Suriname Envoy's Speech

SK101230 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0922 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA) -- Roy Horb, vice-president of the Policy Centre and deputy commander of the National Army of the Republic of Suriname, on a visit to our country as a special envoy of Desi Bouterse, president of the Policy Centre and commander of the National Army of the Republic of Suriname, made a speech at the banquet arranged by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on October 9.

He said: The government and people of Suriname deem it a great honour to send a special envoy this time to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a beautiful country guided by the wise leader.

The peoples of Suriname and the DPRK are peoples belonging to the Third World; they have a common duty and common desire. In other words, the two peoples oppose domination and oppression and aspire after an independent development.

He said that since the victory of the February 25, 1980 revolution the Suriname people have been striving to build a society and economy free from exploitation and oppression in conformity with their interests through the course of the democratic development of the country.

I think that the Suriname people have a lot of things to learn from the Korean people's history of struggle, he noted, and continued:

The Korean people under the guidance of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea have splendidly built in a very short period the economy of the country which had been totally reduced to ashes.

Today, therefore, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has become a socialist country which has most excellently developed and is prospering. We highly appraise the struggle waged by your people and the successes made by them today. These successes of your people encourage the people in the struggle for the country's development and prosperity.

Roy Horb further said: The Korean people with one culture and one language are divided. We hope that the reunification of Korea will be realised in a peaceful way.

I think that our current visit to your country will help make closer the relations between the two peoples and extend, in the name of the government and people of Suriname and Lieutenant Colonel Bouterse, the leader of the Suriname revolution, wholehearted thanks to the respected great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Korean people for cordially meeting us and according a particular hospitality.

In conclusion, the speaker proposed to drink a toast to the good health and long life of the respected great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

## Meeting With Kim Il-song

SK112231 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on October 11 received His Excellency Roy Horb, vice-president of the Policy Centre and deputy commander of the National Army of the Republic of Suriname, on a visit to our country as a special envoy of the president of the Policy Centre and concurrently commander of the National Army of Suriname.

Present on the occasion together with the special envoy were Ivan Graanoogst, minister of army and police, Harold Kolader, permanent secretary of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and others accompanying him.

Also on hand were Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-u and Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Chong Chang-yol.

The special envoy presented a personal letter and gift from His Excellency Desi Bouterse, president of the Policy Centre and commander of the National Army of the Republic of Suriname, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a talk with the special envoy in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

## Visitor's Departure

SK121611 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1544 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, October 12 (KCNA) -- His Excellency Roy Horb, vice-president of the Policy Centre and deputy commander of the National Army of the Republic of Suriname, and his Party left here for home on October 12 by plane after paying a goodwill visit to our country. He was a special envoy of Desi Bouterse, president of the Policy Centre and commander of the National Army of the Republic of Suriname.

The special envoy and his party were seen off at the airport by Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-u, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Om Tok-hwan, Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Chong Chang-yol, and other personages concerned.

VRPR SCORES SOUTH KOREAN PLAN FOR UN ADMISSION

SK120847 (Clandestine) Voice of Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korea to South Korea 1000 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour we will discuss Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok's advocacy of the admission of South Korea to the United Nations.

On 8 October Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok visited UN Secretary General de Cuellar and asked him to render cooperation in helping South Korea to be admitted to the United Nations. This shows that the splitist nature of the Chon Tu-hwan group and its stand for seeking the perpetual division of our country and for opposing reunification has not changed.

As you know, South Korea's proposal for its admission to the United Nations as entreated by Yi Pom-sok represents a line for two Koreas formulated in accordance with the scenario prepared by the United States and is the reproduction of the policy for the simultaneous admission of the North and South to the United Nations.

The unilateral admission of South Korea to the United Nations or the simultaneous admission of the North and South to it is the product of an antireunification policy for having the perpetual division of the Korean Peninsula regarded as an internationally established fact, for dividing our country into two states and peoples and for internationally legalizing this state.

Proceeding from a wild desire to dominate the whole of the Korean Peninsula, the U.S. imperialists have divided it in two. While holding on to South Korea as their colonial military base, they are seeking an opportunity to attack North Korea. This represents their consistent strategy of aggression against the Korean Peninsula.

After failing in their maneuvers to swallow North Korea by waging the aggressive Korean war, the United States, regarding the line for two Koreas as a basic strategy for the Korean Peninsula, has stealthily and openly maneuvered to turn our country into two states and peoples.

The Chon Tu-hwan group's clamorous advocation of South Korea's unilateral admission to the United Nations or of the simultaneous admission of the North and South to it is the product of the wicked U.S. intrigue for the fabrication of two Koreas.

For the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group to conduct propaganda saying that the admission of South Korea to the United Nations is a way to create an international atmosphere for achieving reunification is an absurd sophistry and a swindle. The presence of different ideas and systems in the North and South for more than 38 years following the 15 August liberation cannot afford an excuse for the separate admission of the North and South to the United Nations to us, who have lived as a homogenous people over a long period of 5,000 years. It is crystal clear that the separate admission of the North and South to the United Nations can only be a first step to obtaining international recognition of two states on the Korean Peninsula and to making this state an established fact and that this separate admission cannot create an international atmosphere for reunification. Because of this, [words indistinct] in ideas and systems in the North and South, North Korea has advanced the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] -- a proposal for establishing a unified state by adopting a confederal system and for jointly carrying out external activities under a single national title.

It is in no way accidental that the people at home and abroad have heartily welcomed and absolutely supported and sympathized with this proposal.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is trying to make the division of the Korean Peninsula permanent by making two Koreas an internationally established fact. It is ludicrous for the Chon Tu-hwan group, while harboring enmity against North Korea by placing primary emphasis on anticommunist confrontation and while frantically running amok to increase military capability for a war of northward invasion, to come up with a proposal on the admission of South Korea to the United Nations and to rave that this proposal is a way to achieve reunification.

As long as the Chon Tu-hwan group follows the U.S. colonial policy and as long as it persistently pursues an anticommunist policy of war, we cannot achieve the reunification of the Korean Peninsula. No matter what beautiful words it may use and no matter what proposal it may fabricate on reunification, it cannot conceal its tricky attempt to veil its splitist nature and to mislead public opinion at home and abroad. By resorting to fraud, falsehood, intrigue and trick, no one can deceive the people, nor mislead public opinion.

Our people will never be deceived by the Chon Tu-hwan group's deceptive peace slogans and will continuously and resolutely struggle under the anti-U.S. banner of independence till they end the U.S. military occupation of this land and its colonial rule there and bury Chon Tu-hwan's fascist dictatorial ruling system.

CHON'S CALL FOR NATIONAL CONCORD ASSAILED

SK090100 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2315 GMT 6 Oct 82

[NODONG SINMUN 7 October commentary: "Nonsensical Delirium of Colonial Puppet"]

[Text] Noisily crying for national concord these days, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique is committing cunning and wicked maneuvers to tone down the ever-mounting fighting spirit of the South Korean people against U.S. imperialism and fascism and for independence and democracy and to bridge over crises facing its fascist rule.

As a term forcing the South Korean people to unconditionally submit to and to follow its fascist rule of terror, the so-called national concord on the lips of the Chon Tu-hwan ring is a treacherous and fascist slogan to realize its dirty greed for power by emasculating the forces of national independence and the patriotic, democratic forces of South Korea.

Whenever they have faced the people's strong resistance, the South Korean puppets, while babbling about national concord, have run amok to suppress the people's struggle for national sovereignty, democracy and reunification.

It is a well-known fact that the most bestial fascist rule by the Chon Tu-hwan ring was cooked up under the slogan of national concord and security and that all bloody atrocities of the puppet clique have been committed under this slogan.

Because of the murderous fascist rule of terror exercised under the slogan of national concord, the whole land of South Korea has been converted into a military prison without bars and a never-drying sea of fellow countrymen's blood.

Today, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is more vociferously than ever before crying from the housetops about national concord. This is connected with its serious crisis.

For its treacherous and nation-selling crimes, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now driven into a tight corner at home and abroad and is undergoing a serious crisis in politics, the economy and society as a whole.

The pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese flunkeyist, treacherous policy of the puppet clique and its barbarous fascist rule of terror are giving rise to more bitter indignation and resistance among the South Korean people. Taking deep root in the pent-up discontent and rancor against the U.S. imperialists' heinous policy of colonial subordination, the South Korean people have stoutly waged anti-U.S. struggle for independence in a spirit in which they will certainly overthrow the colonial rule.

Under these circumstances, while putting up an absurd signboard of national concord, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to pacify the ever-rising spirit of the South Korean people against U.S. imperialism and fascism and for independence and democracy and to bridge over the crisis and maintain its crumbling fascist rule by imposing slavish submission on them.

National concord chanted by the Chon Tu-hwan ring is meant to force the South Korean people to betray the nation and become faithful servants of the U.S. imperialists, just as it is doing, and to stop opposing their colonial rule over South Korea and cooperate with them. This, however, is nothing but delirious nonsense of the miserable colonial puppet.

The South Korean society -- a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists -- is one in which, while the U.S. imperialists and their puppet rulers are acting on their own authority, grasping all means of production and power, the popular masses are oppressed and exploited without any democratic freedoms and rights.

In a colonial society where the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the puppet rulers faithful to the former are undertaking oppression and whose interests are contradictory to those of the people, national concord is impossible. There can be only an uncompromising struggle of the popular masses against the oppressors.

It is ridiculous for traitor Chon Tu-hwan -- the fascist murderer who is a tainted stooge of the U.S. imperialists and knows only how to brandish a sword -- to cry out about national concord. Whoever possesses national conscience and has his senses will not follow the maneuvers of betraying the nation committed by the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- a group of national butchers which has no scruples about selling the country and nation if this serves its comfort and power, and about staining the land of fatherland with the blood of the fellow countrymen.

By repulsing all tricky maneuvers and more stoutly and persistently waging the righteous anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democracy, the South Korean people, who see through the Chon Tu-hwan ring's wicked intentions and brazen plots, will smash the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and certainly win genuine national sovereignty and democratic freedom.

CHON DENOUNCED FOR 'SOPHISTRY' ON INDEPENDENCE

SK121054 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Statement issued 8 October by the "Consultative Council in the North for Promotion of Peaceful Reunification" -- read by announcer]

[Text] We, personages in the North who are yearning for the complete sovereignty and independence of the nation and the peaceful reunification of the country, can hardly repress indignation over the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan ring, under the abetment of the U.S. imperialists, has recently engaged in ridiculous and deceptive sophistry about sovereignty and independence and anticolonialism and so on, and is pretending that South Korea is an independent state.

A sovereign and independent state should be governed by an independent government established by independent national forces and should exercise independence in making and implementing policy. If a country has its government fabricated by outside force, manipulated by outside forces and exercises no independence, the country can never be regarded as a sovereign and independent state.

A sovereign and independent state is not one of sophism and braggadocio but an entity existing in reality.

We, the personages in the North who once engaged in political activities in South Korea in the past, know better than anyone else about the facts: that South Korea is a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean Government is nothing more than camouflage aimed at concealing the colonial rule of the United States. We know this from our experience.

Following liberation in 1945, the U.S. imperialists, who were uninvited guests occupying South Korea by force of arms, replaced the signboard of the governor-general of the Japanese imperialists with one from the U.S. military administration implementing the undisguised policy of colonial occupation. And, replacing again the signboard of the U.S. military administration with one from the puppet government and installing Syngman Rhee, who was tamed by them over a long period of time, as the president of the puppet government, they carried out neocolonial rule.

We still vividly remember how the wicked U.S. imperialists forced the disorganization of the people's committees, which were established by the initiative of the people, to set up a colonial ruling system in South Korea and how they fabricated a separate puppet government by suppressing Kim Ku and Yo Un-hyong and other patriotic personages and all other independent forces of the nation with guns and swords.

The South Korean puppet regime established by the U.S. imperialists is not different at all from the puppet Manchurian regime which the Japanese imperialists established following their military occupation of the eastern region of China.

In South Korea there are the so-called government, president and ministers. But, they are nothing more than puppets of the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists. Real power in political, military, economic, cultural and all other affairs is in the hands of the U.S. Embassy in Seoul and the U.S. forces command and other U.S. ruling organizations in South Korea.

In the past, Syngman Rhee said that his government was established by the United States and should be maintained by the efforts of the United States. He used to say that the U.S. masters must not be displeased, and his defense minister once complained that he had to get approval from the U.S. military advisers even for dispatching on temporary duty or leave someone with whom he was unhappy, and had to get their permission to use even a bullet or a drop of oil, and thus his position as defense minister was nothing more than a figurehead.

During the period of more than 30 years since the fabrication of the puppet government of Syngman Rhee, nothing has changed in the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy over South Korea. An even more atrocious colonial fascist military dictatorship is being imposed in order to shore up the crumbling colonial rule.

On the downfall of the Syngman Rhee puppet regime in the wake of the 19 April popular uprising, the U.S. imperialists employed the pro-U.S., pro-Japanese military hooligan Pak Chong-hui to carry out the May 16 military coup d'etat. By so doing, they established a fascist dictatorial system in South Korea.

And, again, in October 1979, upon the elimination of traitor Pak Chong-hui, they established an unprecedented fascist military dictatorial system by employing military hooligan Chon Tu-hwan -- their first-class pro-U.S. running dog.

Today, under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists, South Korea has become a showroom typifying 20th century neocolonialism in the world.

Under the most heinous and atrocious colonial fascist military rule unprecedented in history, South Korea has turned into a spot completely deprived of national sovereignty, democracy and civil rights and a miserable human living hell where the people's misfortune and agony is worsening with each passing day.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is engaging in sophistry about sovereignty, independence and anticolonialism. This is indeed ridiculous.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan's advocating independence in accordance with the scenario of the U.S. imperialists is aimed at concealing the fact that South Korea is a colony of the U.S. imperialists, placating the South Korean people's ever-growing anti-U.S. sentiment for independence, realizing the schemes for two Koreas and joining the ranks of the Nonaligned Movement by extricating himself from isolation at home and abroad.

The Consultative Council in the North for Promotion of Peaceful Reunification, with the burning indignation of the nation, denounces the wanton sophisms on independence which the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is making, abetted by the U.S. imperialists.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan's ridiculous gibberish about independence is nothing more than a clumsy disguise with which no one will be deceived.

If the South Korean rulers truly desire sovereignty and independence and desire to oppose colonialism, they must show it in deeds.

Before they talk about sovereignty and independence, they must, first of all, rectify their stand toward the U.S. imperialists, who are continuing to illegally occupy South Korea and to infringe on the sovereignty and dignity of our nation. They must, first of all, settle the question of the withdrawal of the aggressive forces of the U.S. imperialists and the liquidation of the policy of interference by outside forces.

Raving about sovereignty and independence while begging for a permanent occupation of South Korea by the aggressive forces of the U.S. imperialists, and clamoring about anti-colonialism while repressing the youths, students and people advancing under the anti-U.S. banner for independence are an insult to the nation and nothing more than a scheme to conceal the nature of the colonial puppets.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must abandon the foolish attempt to deceive public opinion and must step down from power before it faces the shameful downfall experienced by the former South Korean rings.

The U.S. imperialists must not miscalculate that the South Korea people will indefinitely tolerate the fate of colonial slavery. Taking along the aggressive forces and all lethal weapons including nuclear weapons, they must immediately withdraw from South Korea and return to their den over the ocean.

When the aggressive forces of the U.S. imperialists have been withdrawn from South Korea and their colonial rule has been brought to an end, independence and democratization of South Korean society and the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country will be achieved.

We, the personages in the North, warmly appeal to the personages of the parties, factions and circles of South Korea and our old friends and colleagues to disregard the difference in ideas, concepts, factions and religions, achieve firm unity under the anti-U.S. banner for independence and turn out as one in the sacred struggle for national salvation to make the aggressive forces of the U.S. imperialists withdraw from South Korea and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

#### VRPR FLAYS FOREIGN MINISTER YI'S REMARKS IN UK

SK090800 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] In his interview with the London TIMES on 7 October, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, on a visit to Britain, babbled again that there is the possibility that the North might provoke a new war. This is an absurd remark, like a thief crying "Stop thief!"

While constantly building up military strength in order to provoke a northward war, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring have been waging daily provocative war exercises everywhere on the assumption of an assault on the North.

Owing to such schemes by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a dangerous situation, in which a war can break out at any time, is being formed in the Korean Peninsula. However, even on his overseas trip, Yi Pom-sok slanders the North by fabricating non-existent facts. This is part of the cunning maneuverings of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring to mislead public opinion, which is denouncing schemes to provoke a new war.

No matter how much it may run wild, the Chon Tu-hwan ring cannot mislead public opinion, which is denouncing schemes to provoke a northward war.

FOREIGN MINISTER STRESSES DESIRE FOR UN MEMBERSHIP

SK110640 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 9 Oct 82 p 2

[From the column "Central Tower"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok returned home on 8 October after visiting the United Nations and the UK. He said: I met with a total of 20 foreign ministers at the United Nations. I discussed pending issues with the foreign ministers of countries which have pending issues with our country and exchanged opinions with foreign ministers of nations which have no pending issues with us on how to deepen bilateral relations.

He noted: When I met with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, I asked him to positively cooperate so that the ROK can be admitted into the United Nations in which we deserve a seat but still do not have one. I also reiterated to him that we are not opposed to the North's entry into the United Nations.

Saying that he did not say that the North and South should be admitted into the United Nations simultaneously, Minister Yi said: There must be conditions proper for our entry into the United Nations. It is important that we create such conditions ourselves.

OPPOSITION LAWMAKERS QUESTION GOVERNMENT POLICIES

DKP on Election System

SK090240 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 8 Oct 82 p 3

[Interpellation by Rep Han Kwang-ok of the Democratic Korea Party at the 7 October National Assembly session]

[Text] Although the people's anger and public opinion have been aroused when large-scale accidents, which rocked the foundation of the country, have taken place one after another, the National Assembly has never, not even once, invoked its inherent right of authority to inspect government offices. Therefore, can the National Assembly say with confidence that it is representing the opinions of all legislators as well as of the people? Under these circumstances, can we say that politics exist in this country?

The government has turned its back on implementing the local self-government system. I cannot but interpret this as evidence that the acclimatization of democracy, which the government has been advocating, is a falsehood. There is a saying that the centralization of power inevitably gives rise to absolute power and that absolute power becomes absolutely corrupt. With this saying as a lesson, we should attempt to decentralize power and, for that matter, in order to foster a social middle group, we should not delay doing this.

It is the best policy to leave matters concerning the press in the hands of journalists. Because they possess their view of the state and a sense of duty, journalists have never abandoned national interests.

The presidential election system should be changed. President Chon Tu-hwan has made public to the world several times that he will become the first president since the nation's foundation to establish the tradition of realizing a peaceful transfer of power. However, a genuine transfer of power means that it can be freely changed among political parties. Many people have pointed out that, with the existing election system, there are too many real difficulties in having their opinions freely reflected.

President Chon once declared the liberation from war, poverty and political oppression. Among these things, we understand that political oppression means political retaliation. All measures which give the impression of political oppression should be lifted. The figures who have not been able to engage in political activities because of the political renovation law should have the restrictions removed.

In other words, I mean that the political gag should be removed. Thus, I urge that we demonstrate the stabilization of the present regime at home and abroad, liquidate the old era and put an end to the abnormal situation. This is also important from a humanitarian viewpoint, because they [banned politicians], in reality, have been isolated from society, face difficulty finding jobs, and even their right to survival is threatened.

Independent on Democracy

SK090135 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 8 Oct 82 p 3

[Interpellation by Rep Hwang Myong-su of the Fraternal Association of Independent Lawmakers at 7 October National Assembly session]

[Text] The National Assembly has failed to satisfy the expectations of the people. This is attributable not only to adverse factors in the political climate, including the political system, but also particularly to the fact that our assemblymen have been so enervated that they have renounced their intrinsic prerogative and mission.

When assemblymen take the floor, their nonliability privilege is nominal and such phrases as "inviolable terrain" and "the dangerous water level" have been uttered in criticizing their interpellations. The minority's voices, regardless of whether they are just or not, have been flatly rejected by the majority. This is our political climate and the climate in our National Assembly today.

The acclimatization of democracy cannot be achieved without a guarantee for a political system in which political freedom can be guaranteed through freedom of speech, press, assembly and association and in which a genuine peaceful transfer of power is made possible.

Has a society of justice been realized? A most corrupt society morally and ethically is developing before us. We are now facing various difficult situations such as the current economic stagnation, the stalemate in the negotiations on Korea-Japan economic cooperation and the distortion in Japanese textbooks. These difficult situations exist, I believe, because of the ban on political activities of former politicians which has been enforced by an ex post facto law, various undemocratic laws, including the basic press law, which were enacted by the now-defunct legislative assembly, the election system under which the peaceful transfer of power can be hardly guaranteed and the recent occurrence of various large-scale accidents.

Political power can deceive the people once by fabricating public opinion and by disguising what is not justice as justice and what is not truthfulness as truth. But it cannot deceive the people forever. If the government really wants to win the trust of the people and stabilize the political situation, it should not deceive the people or employ petty tricks.

There is a limit to physical repressive politics. Only harmony, unity, self-regulation, freedom and democracy can solve the current difficult situation.

I urge the government to establish measures against the revival of Japanese militarism. I also urge the government to actively make efforts to form a security consultative body of the three countries of Korea, the United States and Japan and to establish diplomatic relations with Communist China.

What is the government's opinion on the recent anti-U.S. slogans among some students and its measures against them?

DKP on Prisoner's Death

SK131230 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 13 Oct 82 p 2

[Interpellations by DKP lawmaker Kim Yong-chun at the 12 October National Assembly session]

[Text] The morbid state of our society today has already reached a state in which it cannot recover without radical surgery.

There have been many cases in which private enterprises have been forcibly merged or rearranged simply by the government's unilateral instructions that had no legal foundation. Thus, the government has tended to perpetrate a walkover in administration, disregarding legal procedures. The government is urged to make efforts to promote a law-abiding spirit not only in the government itself but also among the people and to realize an administration governed by law.

The government should provide for sufficient compensation in its budget so as to avoid failing to compensate the people on the grounds that there is no compensation in the budget. At the same time, the government should revise the laws on compensation so that provisional compensation can be paid. What is the government's view on these points?

Following the start of the Fifth Republic, various types of movements and campaigns have been sharply increased. These government-sponsored slogan politics and campaigns have been only formal and have failed to register effective success because of the lack of a sense of mission among public officials, I believe. Doesn't the government plan to convert these movements to civilian-led movements?

Social reform cannot be carried out simply with power, courage and ambition. It should be conducted by respecting popular opinion and working together with the people. Reform measures are not permanent and unchangeable. When errors are found in carrying out the reform measures, they should be immediately rectified. At the same time, when defects are found in the laws established by the defunct legislative assembly, they should also be revised.

The violations of human rights and barbarous torture by the police should be liquidated and expelled from this land. Doesn't the prosecutor's office have the will to punish those involved in torture in an effort to eradicate it? Why have the police still not renounced torture?

I have heard that a certain Pak, who was serving a 5-year prison sentence for involvement in the Kwangju incident, died recently. Make this incident public in detail.

The free legal service for the needy administered by the Ministry of Justice should be transferred to the Korean Bar Association. An organization named "Judicial Welfare Corporation" should be organized under the Korean Bar Association.

It has been 100 days since the incumbent prime minister took office, but the campus situation has not been improved at all as yet. Isn't the prime minister willing to recommend to the president dismissal of the education minister, calling him to account for the failure of the education policy?

#### DJP FLAYS QUESTIONING 5TH REPUBLIC'S LEGITIMACY

SK090155 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Angered by part of the opposition lawmakers' floor speeches, the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) warned yesterday that it will take "proper countermeasures" against what it called the revival of a tendency to see politics in black-and-white terms.

Commenting on the questions made by opposition lawmakers during the present cabinet interpellation session, DJP spokesman Kim Yong-tae said: "Some opposition lawmakers tried to revive the tendency to see politics in black-and-white terms rather than show differences in political outlook." Kim said that opposition lawmakers contradicted themselves by belatedly disputing the legitimacy of the inauguration of the Fifth Republic.

The majority spokesman claimed that opposition lawmakers were seeking to neutralize politics as in the Yusin (Revitalizing Reforms) era by urging President Chon Tu-hwan to abandon his DJP membership. Chon concurrently heads the ruling DJP.

"If the opposition side should go so far as to revive the previous trend to see politics in black-and-white terms, the ruling party will have no choice but to take stiff counter-measures," the spokesman warned. He, however, declined to elaborate on the measures.

KYONGHYANG SINMUN Editorial

SK130924 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 9 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Legitimacy of the Fifth Republic"]

[Text] In recent days, as we watch the language being used by opposition lawmakers in the interpellation in the National Assembly session, we feel as if the bad habits of the opposition politicians of the old era who used to engage in making extreme all-or-nothing remarks, unbelievable exaggerations and reckless assaults have been revived.

Among such nonproductive remarks, we see a strange question on the legality and legitimacy of the Fifth Republic put forth by a personage who has become a National Assembly member in a legal manner in accordance with the laws of the Fifth Republic.

As far as we can see, if the person had put forth a question on the legitimacy of the Fifth Republic before he had become a National Assembly member, it could have been understood to some degree. However, he did not question it at that time and is now suddenly expressing his skepticism on the legitimacy of the present regime now that he has legally become a National Assembly member and after he has enjoyed his legitimate position as a lawmaker. We wonder what his hidden intention is. We cannot but deplore his caprice.

It may sound strange, but let us think about the criteria for the legitimacy of a regime. Formality is the first thing to consider, that is, the legality of the establishment of a regime.

In a nutshell, the present National Assembly is one that has been legally formed; the present opposition parties are legal political parties; the present National Assembly members are legal lawmakers, and so is the Fifth Republic. The Fifth Republic has been completely legal from the beginning. The legality of the National Assembly, the political parties and the National Assembly members ultimately stems from the legality of the Fifth Republic.

The second thing to consider is the political point of view, that is, the citizens' confidence in the ruling elite.

As for the citizens' confidence in the ruling elite of the present regime, this was already proven in the last election. And the recent polls conducted by various circles of society clearly show that the people's confidence in the government is high with an average of more than 70 percent.

If the lawmakers, as representatives of the people, have made real efforts to grasp the thought of the people for whom they should speak, particularly the thoughts of the silent majority, we believe that it should have not been very difficult to realize the political confidence that the absolute majority of the people have in the system of the Fifth Republic.

The third criterion for the legitimacy of a regime is the social and economic aspect; that is, whether or not the outcomes of government policies serve the social values of the society.

At present, as far as this country is concerned, the social values sought most urgently are the elimination of corruption, economic stability and the promotion of welfare. The major policies that the Fifth Republic has pursued since its inauguration have fully responded to these social demands. Today, the success of those policies is tangibly clear. When all these things are considered, we realize that the legitimacy of the Fifth Republic, which was established with the goal of planting democracy where order has been brought from disorder and the barriers of injustice have been demolished, is crystal clear and firm.

All these facts are ignored by some lawmakers of the opposition parties. They express skepticism over the legitimacy of the present republic and engage in making useless political remarks related to such skepticism. We would like to ask how and why they have become members of the National Assembly. The lawmakers of the opposition parties must realize that the intrinsic goal of politics is not to disturb the stable atmosphere of society but to eliminate friction and discord within the society, and that the National Assembly does not exist to provide an audience for harangues made by politicos with improper ideas but to discuss state administration calmly and properly. They must make efforts for the reinstatement of politics in the true sense of the word.

Meanwhile, in connection with the nonproductive actions and strange remarks at the National Assembly, we are somewhat unhappy with the attitude of the government and the lawmakers of the ruling party, too. After such strange remarks, we wonder why it has hesitated to refute them in a fair and proper manner, while eliminating such remarks from the minutes of the National Assembly by using the authority of the National Assembly speaker and just watching the opposition.

#### FOUR SEOUL COLLEGE STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR UNREST

SK120117 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Oct 82 p 8

[Text] Four Seoul college students were arrested yesterday by police on charges of violating the law of assembly and demonstration. According to police, the students illegally staged street demonstrations around 7:40 p.m. last Thursday at the Yongdongpo market in the southern part of Seoul, chanting slogans and singing songs to instigate illegal labor activities by workers. They took to the streets after they were stopped by police from attending a prayer meeting that night at the Urban Industrial Mission (UIM) building at Tangsan-dong for leading trade union members of the Wuonpoong Industrial Co.'s wool products factory in Yongdongpo.

#### UNIVERSITY DEANS DISCUSS CAMPUS PROBLEMS

SK140223 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Oct 82 p 8

[Text] Deans of student affairs of 12 universities in Seoul, including Seoul National, Yonsei and Korea Universities, yesterday met at the conference room of the Committee on College Education on Yoido, Seoul, and discussed problems now faced by colleges and universities. The meeting was presided over by Chang In-suk, secretary general of the committee, which was inaugurated in April this year to handle matters related to college education. In the meeting, the deans exchanged views on off-campus student guidance and the direction of the future operation of the committee. The recent incidents at Kukmin and Kyonghui Universities were also a topic at the meeting, according to a source.

#### EXPORTS MAY FALL SHORT OF 1982 TARGET

SK081400 Seoul YONHAP in English 1228 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 8 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's exports this year will reach 21.7 billion U.S. dollars, 3.3 billion dollars less than the original goal of 25 billion dollars, according to a forecast by the Korean Traders Association (KTA). The KTA's "sluggish" export prediction was based on its survey of exporters' business expectations for the rest of 1982. It said exports in the final quarter of this year are expected to increase 3.4 percent from the preceding quarter and 4.2 percent from the same period of last year to stand at 5.7 billion dollars. The arrival of letters of credit in the fourth quarter will reach 4.1 billion dollars' worth, down 7.5 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year, it said. The amount, however, is up 15.6 percent over the third quarter of this year. Shipments of canned goods, leather goods and footwear will be increased while those of plywoods, fertilizers, tires and electronic goods will be dull in the remaining period of this year, according to the forecast.

SPK REPORTS THAI BORDER ACTIVITIES, MORTAR FIRE

BK110658 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Oct (SPK) -- During the week from 1 to 7 October Thai L-19's and F-5's made reconnaissance flights over Anlung Veng and the Preah Vihear temples, 3 km from the border.

Thai armed boats and ships intruded 105 times into Kampuchea's territorial waters between 15 and 17 nautical miles from Koh Kong and Koh Tang Islands.

Kampuchean territory came under 29 barrages of Thai 120-mm, 100-mm and 82-mm mortars, particularly the areas located between 1 and 5 km from the border. Two shellings were directed against Preah Vihear Province, 16 against Battambang and Siem Reap Provinces, 2 against Pursat and 8 against Koh Kong Province.

OFFICIALS VISIT RECENTLY DISCOVERED MASS GRAVE

BK091424 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Station correspondent's report]

[Summary] During its rule, which lasted 3 years, 8 months and 20 days, the bloodthirsty Pol Pot-Leng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- lackey of the Beijing expansionists -- massacred over 3 million Kampuchean people. Since the great victory on 7 January 1979, aside from the surviving 6 million Kampucheans who can be witnesses, there has been a large amount of material evidence attesting to the genocidal crimes of the bloodthirsty Pol Pot-Leng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique. This evidence includes the Tuol Sleng prison and tens of thousands of mass graves scattered throughout our fatherland. Over the past 3 years and more, our people in Prey Veng Province have discovered many mass graves among the 11 districts in the province, such as in Peareang and Peam Chor. Recently, our people in Daurei Puon commune of Prey Veng District discovered another mass grave in Veal Toch village.

"In order to further expose the evil face of hangmen Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan, on 2 October representatives of the Vietnamese and Indian Embassies in the PRK, together with representatives of the PRK Foreign Ministry, local and international press correspondents and television teams, paid a visit to this village."

Upon arrival at Veal Toch village, which is over 30 km from Prey Veng town, we saw a large number of inhabitants busily digging up those graves in order to bring evidence of the murderous clique's heinous crimes to the attention of world public opinion. A 20-year-old man, (Son Ien), told us: [Begin recording] In 1975 the clique began to arrest and detain people, both civilians and officials, in various prisons. These people were cruelly tortured during interrogations and later killed with hoe handles, bamboo sticks and iron bars. [end recording]

While the local and international cameramen and television crews were photographing large and small skeletons and skulls with cracks in the back as they were being taken out of the graves, Uncle (Phon Tieng), an inhabitant of Boeng Veng village, told us: [begin recording] The clique killed anyone for no reason. There are graveyards around the pond. "Each grave is 7 to 8 meters wide, 2 meters long and 3 to 4 meters deep. No one knows how many people were buried in each grave. Judging from the numbers of those who were put in jail, can you guess how many people were killed and buried in the graves around the pond? I think there were at least 5,000 people, including boys and girls, who were accused of being Vietnamese nationals and detained in those three prisons." [end recording]

At another grave north of the pond, we met an old man who lives in Trapeang Pring village. He told us: [begin recording] The clique accused our people of being Khmer physically and Vietnamese mentally. However, we have survived until now because the Vietnamese brothers have liberated us. Uncountable numbers of people were killed by the clique. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Comrade (Keo Sen), member of the Prey Veng District People's Committee, who also took part in the digging, told us:

[Begin recording] "This was a large security center for the clique. It gathered the people from Prey Veng District, detained them in this area and tortured them by various methods. Thousands of people were killed in this area." The clique carried out interrogations on anthills or in the forests where there were all kinds of tools for torturing people. It tried to make the people confess that they were members of this or that party. In fact, these victims were only ordinary Kampuchean people. "In the 70 graves on this hill that I counted, there were only corpses of Kampuchean people who were killed in this area. On another hill about 300 meters from this place, there were corpses of Kampuchean people, including boys, girls and monks. On that hill, many pregnant women were killed and buried in the graves." [end recording]

On the eastern part of the pond, we met Comrade (Pen Pruong), who was picking up skeletons from the grave. He told us: [begin recording] According to the inhabitants in this area, all the people who were buried in each grave were not killed at the same time. The clique killed 10 or 20 people every day and placed their bodies in the grave until it was filled. "There are about 20-30 people in each grave. The heap of skeletons in a grave I just inspected is as high as my hip." [end recording]

#### CHEA SIM SPEAKS AT MEDICAL SCHOOL CEREMONY

BK071546 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] A ceremony to present certificates to the fourth group of doctors and pharmacists was held at the Faculty of Medicine, Pharmacy and Dentistry under the chairmanship of Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council.

Comrade My Samedi, dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Pharmacy and Dentistry, spoke on the devastation caused by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime during its rule, which lasted for 3 years, 8 months and 20 days. The comrade added: Following liberation on 7 January 1979, our party and government have paid keen attention to all fields of national reconstruction. In the field of public health, we have established the leading apparatus at all levels from the central to local areas. The Faculty of Medicine has been rebuilt and has enrolled students of both sexes who survived the Pol Pot clique's genocide. In addition, the faculty has instilled in these students the political line of the party and the front.

Later, Comrade Chea Sim made a most significant speech in which he briefly stressed the situation of the Kampuchean revolution in the past more than 3 years. The comrade also exposed the most abominable maneuvers of the Beijing expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionaries, in establishing the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Prince Sihanouk with the aim of opposing the rebirth of the Kampuchean people and creating more serious tension in Southeast Asia.

In conclusion, Comrade Chea Sim exhorted all the doctors and pharmacists: Since you will soon become revolutionary medics, you should tenderly care for patients as a mother does her children. This is because patients have entrusted their lives to your care and the revolutionary power has assigned you to treat patients and take good care of the people's health. Moreover, you should apply your knowledge in actual deeds in your localities in accordance with the aspirations of the party and people.

CHEA SOTH ATTENDS WAGES, LABOR TRAINING COURSE

BK050555 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] The second meeting on wages and labor to train cadres from various central and provincial departments and ministries in wage and labor techniques was held at the Wage and Labor Department of the Planning Ministry on 4 October under the chairmanship of Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning.

On that occasion Comrade Chea Soth gave a speech on the meaning and importance of wages and labor. The comrade stressed that labor is the source of material and cultural wealth which is necessary for human life. Without labor, there is no progress in society; therefore, labor plays an important role in the progress of society. The comrade went on: To work is the right and duty of everyone in a revolutionary society and dignity is bestowed on those who work.

In the old society, with the establishment of private property and class divisions, the oppressor class did not work, but shamefully lived off the labor of other people. The comrade affirmed that wages and labor in a socialist regime are based on the ability to work: Those who produce good output will receive great benefits. Labor is not for sale, and wages are not the price of labor either. Wages are not a basic necessity in increasing a person's physical strength, but this need increases daily according to labor's output. In a capitalist system, wages are the price of labor and the price of commodities essential for increasing one's labor strength, and are totally dependent on the capitalist, who is the owner of the means of production.

Finally, the comrade asked the wage and labor cadres to organize labor and fully implement the principle of wages to encourage cadres, personnel and workers to carry out their duties efficiently in administration and in production.

SAY PHUTHANG ATTENDS TASK GROUP CLOSING CEREMONY

BK091307 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] A ceremony was held at the Central Political School on 7 October to close the meeting to sum up the achievements of the second contingent of the central task group in various localities.

On this auspicious occasion, Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the party Central Committee's Organization Commission [titles as heard], made an important speech. He said: All the comrades in the central task group have carried out your tasks successfully and in accordance with the party's requirements aimed at publicizing the party's political lines and improving cadres' attitude. The people are confident in the revolution and their livelihood has improved rapidly, far better than in the blood-thirsty Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan era. Our people nurture great indignation against the enemies, namely, traitorous Khmer reactionaries -- Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan -- who are now acting as a cover for the evil face of hangman Pol Pot.

PRK-SRV-USSR MUSIC FESTIVAL HELD IN PHNOM PENH

BK040705 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0406 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Oct (SPK) -- A day of Kampuchea-Vietnam-USSR friendship music was held in Phnom Penh on 1 October under the auspices of the Ministry of Information and Culture and the Soviet cultural center.

Chheng Phon, minister of information and culture and Pen Navouth, vice chairman of the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association and minister of education, attended this ceremony. Aleksandr Goursov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy and representative of the USSR-Kampuchea Friendship Association, and Ho Trong Hieu, first secretary of the Vietnamese Embassy in Kampuchea, were also present.

Chey Sophea, deputy minister of information and culture, spoke the significance of the music day, which "contributes to the reinforcement of solidarity and friendship ties between the three countries."

VODK CRITICIZES USSR-SRV COMMUNIQUE AFTER VISIT

BK140644 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Station commentary: "Vietnam and the Soviet Union Have Not Abandoned Their Aggressive, Expansionist Strategies To Annex Kampuchea, Establish an Indochina Federation and Control Southeast Asia"]

[Text] Recently, Truong Chinh and Brezhnev, ringleaders of the Vietnamese regional expansionists and Soviet international expansionists respectively, issued a joint communique with the following important points:

1. They put the blame on others for causing tension in this region, which is actually caused by the Vietnamese war of aggression in Kampuchea, with the Soviet Union as the active supporter and accomplice.
2. They made the slanderous accusation that the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] constitutes an interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs.
3. Brezhnev supported Vietnam's scheme of holding an international conference on Southeast Asia, which runs counter to the resolutions on the solution to the Kampuchean question adopted by the UN General Assembly sessions.
4. Brezhnev reiterated that the Soviet Union further supports the 1978 military pact signed between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and that the Soviet Union will always stand by Vietnam's side in the latter's aggressive, expansionist activities. Meanwhile, Truong Chinh pledged to Brezhnev that Vietnam will always uphold the all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union as the foundation of Vietnam's foreign policy.

All of this showed that there is no change in the Vietnamese-Soviet regional and international expansionists' aggressive, expansionist policy toward Kampuchea and Southeast Asia. Vietnam and the Soviet Union are brazenly carrying on their aggressive, expansionist strategies in this region. Neither country has showed any sign of readiness to solve the Kampuchean problem through political and peaceful means by withdrawing all Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions. On the contrary, with Soviet support, Vietnam has obstinately struggled on by intensifying its war of aggression against Kampuchea, encroaching upon Thailand's border area and posing threats to peace, security and stability in the Southeast Asian region as a whole as well as to the security, stability and sovereignty of various countries in this region.

Therefore, Truong Chinh's visit to Moscow and the Vietnamese-Soviet joint communique show the world that the Soviet international expansionists and Vietnamese regional expansionists will continue to join hands in undermining and destroying peace, security and stability in Southeast Asia with the criminal aim of putting this region, which is of strategic significance, under their control for use as a post for their aggression and expansion throughout the Asian-Pacific region.

All these facts clearly show that the view of giving more aid to Vietnam in order to separate it from the Soviet Union is an incorrect and unrealistic view. Such a view does not help safeguard peace and stability in Southeast Asia. In fact, it will only encourage Vietnam and the Soviet Union and help them in implementing and realizing their regional and international expansionist strategies.

However, Truong Chinh's visit and the Brezhnev-Truong Chinh joint communique also reflected the Vietnamese-Soviet expansionists' isolation on the international scene, where the whole world is condemning the Soviet-backed Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and demanding the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. At the current 37th UN General Assembly session in particular, Vietnam and the Soviet Union have suffered defeats since the outset. Without voting, the general committee of the assembly has decided to put the Kampuchean issue on the agenda and to recognize Democratic Kampuchea's seat. Moreover, at the general debate of the plenary session, the prime ministers and foreign ministers of various countries have taken turns condemning the Vietnamese aggression and demanding the withdrawal of all Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea. Because of this, Nguyen Co Thach does not dare to pop his head into the United Nations again. He has thus fled to Moscow to embrace his Soviet boss' legs.

On the Kampuchean battlefield, Vietnam has suffered even more seriously. It can never extricate itself from its total impasse there. Vietnam has suffered an even more serious headlong dive than in the last dry season. For this reason, the Truong Chinh-Brezhnev joint communique issued recently in Moscow was just a desperate outcry of the Vietnamese-Soviet expansionists who are suffering a more serious impasse on the Kampuchean battlefield and great isolation in the international arena.

As aggressors and expansionists burning with the desire to dominate others, Vietnam and the Soviet Union will certainly resort to many other perfidious maneuvers militarily and diplomatically. However, the countries and peoples in Southeast Asia and elsewhere throughout the world who have become more aware of the Vietnamese-Soviet expansionists' evil, aggressive and expansionist nature and the role of the Kampuchean people's struggle under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government in opposing and checking the Vietnamese-Soviet strategies of aggression and expansion in this region will certainly unite even more closely and firmly, struggle to check and smash all the perfidious maneuvers of the Vietnamese-Soviet aggressors and expansionists and give more active and effective support to the Kampuchean people's struggle under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government. At the current 37th UN General Assembly in particular, they will jointly support the Democratic Kampuchean seat, make demands and put greater pressure on Vietnam in order to force it to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions.

#### BRIEFS

NEW POLISH AMBASSADOR -- Phnom Penh, 7 Oct -- Ludwig Klockowski, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic, presented his credentials to Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State, in Phnom Penh today. Ludwig Klockowski was made ambassador of Poland to the PRK, replacing Sergiusz Mikulicz, who left to take up other duties. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1459 GMT 7 Oct 82 BK]

AID TO RETURNEES -- Phnom Penh, 9 Oct -- Recently, the Kampuchean Red Cross distributed 30 tons of rice -- gift of the UNHCR -- to 600 Kampuchean families. These families returned from refugee camps in Thailand and settled in Thmar Puok District, Battambang Province, about 300 km northwest of Phnom Penh. Twenty-five tons of foodstuffs were distributed to 1,000 families in Chhuk District, Kampot Province, 150 km southwest of Phnom Penh. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0428 GMT 10 Oct 82 BK]

PHOUMI NOSAVAN POSTPONES NAMING RIVAL GOVERNMENT

PM131221 Paris LE MONDE in French 10-11 Oct 82 p 3

["J. de B." dispatch: "General Phoumi Stands by Plan for Anti-Vietnamese Government"]

[Text] Bangkok -- Gen Phoumi Nosavan, a former prime minister and one of the leaders of the Laotian right, has just told us that the anti-Vietnamese coalition government whose formation he announced in Bangkok in mid-August will be presented to the press somewhere inside the country on 23 October and not on 10 October as he had initially planned.

Several of the 28 members of that cabinet had protested what they considered to be a misuse of their names and had stated that the formation of such a government "would not facilitate the Laotian patriots' battle against the Vietnamese occupier."

For their part, the Thai authorities had made it known that they had no confidence in the rightwing Laotian leader and that they would continue to recognize the Vientiane communist government as the country's only legitimate government.

Nonetheless, General Phoumi does not seem to have abandoned his plan. The list of the cabinet which he intends to chair will only undergo "several alterations," he told us, adding that "it was a question of forming not a government in exile on Thai soil but a national government on Laotian territory."

KPL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SEOUL CONFERENCE

BK111003 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Vientiane, October 11 (OANA/KPL) -- A delegation of the Lao news agency KPL headed by Ounheuan Phoumsavat on October 9 left Vientiane for the Republic of Korea to attend a conference of the Executive Committee of the Organization of Asia and Pacific News Agencies which will take place soon in Seoul.

INTERIOR MINISTER ADDRESSES VIENTIANE INTELLECTUALS

BK081618 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Vientiane, October 8 (KPL) -- The minister of interior, Sisavat Keobounphan, on October 6 met with patriotic personages and intellectuals of the Vientiane Municipality.

General Sisavat Keobounphan, who is also secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, and chief of the General Staff of the Lao People's Army and head of the party CC Mass Mobilizing Committee, on this occasion pointed out for the 400 attendants the maneuvers of the enemies at the present time in view to hamper the implementation of the resolutions of the Third Congress of the LPRP. He also drew the attention of the participants on the cold war, psychological warfare and economic pressures taken by the enemies.

S. Keobounphan stressed on the enemy's effort to demoralize and spread suspicion among the masses and their attempt to restore the feudal and capitalist system.

S. Keobounphan recalled every past step of the revolution in which the LPDR led the Lao people to the final victory against the U.S. aggressors. He also expounded the present policy of the LPRP aimed at turning Laos into a strong and developed socialist country and at gradually improving the standard of living of the people.

S. Keobounphan finally appealed to all the attendants to intensify their effort to tighten further the special solidarity with Vietnam and Kampuchea, to strengthen the solidarity with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in view to jointly and firmly safeguard the socialist community and to concretize all the resolutions taken in the Third Congress of the LPRP.

MILITARY REPORTS INCIDENTS AT KAMPUCHEA BORDER

BK131436 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] The Supreme Command Information Office has reported on the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border in Prachin Buri Province. According to the report, on 9 October a Thai military patrol clashed with a group of armed men northeast of Ban Nong Samet, Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province. The other side pulled back into Kampuchea after a 50-minute encounter. A search of the site revealed that the enemy suffered one killed. Thai authorities seized a number of weapons.

On 10 October at 0450 Vietnamese soldiers at Ban Mimit fired tank cannons into Thailand. Seven rounds landed northeast of Ban Ang Sila, Ta Phraya District. At 1505 Vietnamese soldiers at Ban Prav and Ban Yeang Dangkum fired 107-mm rockets and 82-mm mortars into Thailand. Three rounds hit Ban Nong Chanin, Ta Phraya District. At 1440 on the same day three 75-mm recoilless rifle rounds landed in Thailand, southeast of Ban Ang Sila in Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province.

The Supreme Command Information Office noted that the above incidents made it impossible for Vietnam to deny responsibility for the tension at the Thai-Kampuchean border. It was not Thailand which was the cause of the tension, as Vietnam always charges.

MATUPHUM REPORTS DK MILITARY HEADQUARTERS SITE

BK140647 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 14 Oct 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] According to a high-level source, the military headquarters of the Democratic Kampuchean Government have been established at Phnum Malai opposite Ban Nong Pru of Aranyaprathet District, Prachin Buri Province. The headquarters, consisting of three buildings, are made of wood with corrugated tin roofs. Each building houses representatives of each of the three members of the coalition government. The source said that the headquarters cannot be penetrated by the Vietnamese because it is surrounded by mountains. "The areas of Ban Nong Pru, Ban Phrik and Ban Khlong Hat would be in grave danger if the Vietnamese manage to penetrate the headquarters, because it is situated only about 50 meters from the Thai border."

SITTHI CITED ON UN KAMPUCHEA VOTE, OTHER ISSUES

BK121538 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Upon his return from the 20-day trip to the United States and Western Europe, Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila addressed a press conference yesterday. The Thai foreign minister said that the United States has promised to accept 40,000 Indochinese refugees from Thailand for resettlement next year. He said U.S. Government leaders also promised to increase credit under the Foreign Military Sales Program to \$12.3 million and pledged to support the ASEAN stand on the Kampuchean issue as well as the Democratic Kampuchean Government under Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi expressed his optimism about the Democratic Kampuchean Government receiving more recognition at the United Nations General Assembly this year. He said Thailand and her ASEAN partners have done their best for the Kampuchean cause at the United Nations and now expected a big victory. He said he expected the Democratic Kampuchean Government to get between 82 to 85 votes at the forthcoming general election meeting next week. Last year, Democratic Kampuchea received 77 votes, thus keeping a seat at the United Nations.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said a number of foreign ministers he met during the United Nations General Assembly meeting in New York last week confirmed their votes for Democratic Kampuchea. These included some Eastern Bloc ministers, among them, the Romanian foreign minister, he said.

He went on further to say that the General Assembly's Credentials Committee headed by the former Hungarian foreign minister has recommended the acceptance of the Democratic Kampuchean Government without a vote and this will be discussed at the forthcoming General Assembly meeting.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said Prince Sihanouk played a key role at the United Nations in gaining more support for his government, adding that the prince's speech was well received at last week's meeting.

As chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said he held meetings in New York with ASEAN foreign ministers and they reached agreement on several topics. He said ASEAN members which hold membership in the Nonaligned Movement would pave the way for Prince Sihanouk to address the nonaligned meeting to be held next March in New Delhi. The prince was one of the founders of the movement.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said he also met unofficially the Vietnamese foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, who asked to meet other ASEAN foreign ministers. He told Thach he was not satisfied with the letter from the Laotian foreign minister accusing Thailand of interfering in Kampuchean internal affairs. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said he received the letter from the Laotian ambassador to Thailand and he later circulated it to the other ASEAN members and at the United Nations meeting.

The ASEAN foreign ministers also agreed to invite those countries which have had talks with ASEAN to the foreign ministers' meeting next June. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said an invitation was extended to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who promised to attend it if it was held by the end of June. He said he has invited the new deputy secretary of state, Kenneth Dam, to visit Thailand and Dam is expected here by December.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said U.S. leaders, quoting intelligence reports, confirmed that no withdrawal of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea has taken place, only that troops were rotated and reinforcements sent from Vietnam. The U.S. leaders also said the Soviets often sent reconnaissance planes from bases in Vietnam to patrol the South China Sea. The Americans warn that such actions are a danger to the entire Southeast Asia and East Asian regions, especially Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

During Air Chief Marshal Sitthi's visit to Bonn, Foreign Minister Genscher assured Thailand and other ASEAN countries that there would be no change in Bonn's policies towards these countries despite the change in government. He added that Genscher will visit Thailand next month to attend a meeting of German ambassadors in the Southeast Asian region.

#### BANGKOK POST VIEWS SRV'S KAMPUCHEA POLICY

BK050556 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Oct 82 p 4

[Editorial by Editor-in-Chief The Chongkhadikit: "Why Vietnam May Have To Rethink Its Policy"]

[Text] The stretching out of the hand of friendship -- sincere or expedient or tactical -- by Moscow to Beijing may well make Hanoi realize that the Soviet Union has long-term interests in Europe and the Middle East. The Vietnamese leadership may have to rethink its regional strategy and come to terms with ASEAN.

The men in charge in Hanoi should notice that in supporting the formation of a new coalition government for Democratic Kampuchea with Prince Norodom Sihanouk as its president, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations is making it possible for them to hold direct negotiations with the Kampucheans.

Although he had felt betrayed by the Vietnamese who then supported the Khmer Rouge in their mistreatment of him and his family, the prince is the only Kampuchean with whom the Vietnamese can deal. After all, as he himself admitted, he had permitted North Vietnamese forces to use eastern Kampuchea as a staging area for attacks against the American and South Vietnamese forces, which facilitated ultimate victory for Hanoi.

Resolution of the Kampuchean conflict (which is one involving the Vietnamese occupation forces and the Khmer resistance) will be what the doctor would order for Vietnam's economic, social and political ills. Economically, it will end the drain on resources. Socially, it will mean a better and more secure life for the Vietnamese people. Politically, it will make it possible for Vietnam to become less dependent on Russia.

This will be possible because under those circumstances ASEAN will wholeheartedly cooperate with the Indochinese states to bring about a Southeast Asia that is peaceful, neutral, free to adopt whatever political or economic system each country considers suitable for itself and its people, and able to keep out superpower involvement in domestic affairs.

This is what Hanoi should be thinking about instead of making the kind of proposals it did recently in a letter sent on its behalf by the foreign minister of Laos to the foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries.

Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut's letter has one notable theme running through it. It is that the three Indochinese states are considered by the Hanoi and Vientiane governments and the Phnom Penh regime as a single entity. What is also clear but not mentioned is that the entity is under Vietnamese domination and influence. Phoun wrote on behalf of all.

Interesting to point out is that the matter of the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea is treated as if it is an internal problem of "the Indochina states." In other words, within the confines of what was once French Indochina, the presence of 200,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea and 40,000 in Laos is not supposed to concern the outside world. If nothing else, the Lao letter, written obviously under Hanoi's direction, is proof enough that Vietnam is annexing Laos and Kampuchea.

In the case of Laos, the annexation may have already taken place with the cooperation of the pro-Hanoi leadership in Vientiane, even though it may have been done without the consent of the Lao people who, racially, historically and culturally, are attuned to the Thai people but lacked affinities with the Vietnamese people, despite the fact that the French used Vietnamese civil servants to run the administration of Laos -- or because of it.

Thailand and the ASEAN governments have accepted the situation in Laos because the take-over has not been done by force but with the connivance of the Vientiane government. However, the Heng Samrin regime set up as a result of Vietnamese aggression and propped up by Vietnamese forces against Khmer people's resistance is unacceptable to ASEAN and the world at large.

All the proposals -- for regional talks, for negotiations for a "safety zone" between Thailand and Kampuchea, for dialogue with Phnom Penh -- have one sole objective: direct or indirect recognition of the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin regime, which means acceptance of Vietnamese conquest of Kampuchea.

Nowhere is the desire of the Khmer people given consideration. In this respect, it should be noted that ASEAN has always insisted on the inalienable right of the Khmer people -- and other people as well -- to self-determination, to decide their own destiny, to choose their own rulers.

Besides providing recognition for Heng Samrin, the regional conference as proposed by the Lao foreign minister is an effort to supersede the United Nations General Assembly, which has passed a resolution calling for total Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea and UN-supervised general elections in Kampuchea, and to ignore the International Conference on Kampuchea held under UN auspices. Should the decisions of the UN be wiped out by a regional conference held without UN blessing?

The regional conference idea carries a trap for ASEAN, particularly for Thailand. It is being implied that there is a problem between Indochina and ASEAN, especially between Kampuchea and Thailand -- a trap enforced by the suggestion of a "demilitarised zone" or a "safety zone" or other measures to ensure mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity at the border.

It must be recalled that Thailand has no conflict whatsoever with Kampuchea. The conflict is between Vietnam and Kampuchea, whose people are combatting Vietnamese occupation.

Thailand is not a participant in the conflict, only a suffering victim of it. It is a victim because it has to bear the burden of the refugees driven to the border, bear the brunt of incursions, and bear the other consequences of the violent lawlessness next door.

For its sake, for the sake of its neighbours and for that of peace and security in the region, Hanoi should begin a dialogue with Prince Sihanouk.

NEED FOR INCREASED REFUGEE ASSISTANCE NOTED

NSC Secretary General Cited

BK081211 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Thailand will ask third countries to contribute 700 million baht in aid for refugees and displaced persons living in the country. The Thai secretary general of the National Security Council said that he would also ask third countries to keep their promise to resettle refugees from Thailand. His request will be made at the international conference on refugees, which is being held in Geneva, Switzerland from 11 to 21 October.

The secretary general, who will leave for Geneva on Friday, said that Thailand alone should not shoulder the burden of 175,000 Indochinese refugees in the country, but this should be shared by the international community. He plans to ask third countries who pleaded with Thailand to give refuge to these people to keep their promise and resettle them in their nations. He said it was not right for third countries to accept only the most qualified refugees and leave the unqualified ones behind in Thailand. Last year Thailand received 830 million baht to feed, care for and provide job training to refugees.

The secretary general of the National Security Council also added that 300,000 Kampuchean living in Kampuchea near the Thai border should also receive help. He said he would report to the conference on Thailand's attempts to prevent pirates preying on Vietnamese boat people.

THAI RAT Editorial

BK071342 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 6 Oct 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Thailand's Burden Which Has Been Created by Neighboring Countries"]

[Text] It is uncertain if the countries which have to date shown humanitarian concern for refugees will pay attention to Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila's call given at the UN General Assembly recently. In his speech, the foreign minister said the turmoil in Indochina has created a heavy burden for Thailand. In particular, the armed conflict in Kampuchea has resulted in over a million people from Indochina seeking temporary refuge and food supply in Thailand. Although the numbers of refugees have been reduced and many of them have been resettled in third countries, some 150,000 Lao, Kampuchean and Vietnamese refugees remain in Thai refugee camps. Moreover, with the fighting in Kampuchea, there is a good possibility that new waves of refugees and those displaced persons, now numbering some 200,000-300,000, along the Thai-Kampuchean border will spill over into Thailand. In addition to the refugee burden, Vietnam's occasional intrusions into Thailand and cross-border shellings have displaced some 100,000 innocent Thai villagers.

It is evident that the burden created by the refugees has heavily taxed Thailand, which as a developing country must mobilize all of its resources for national development and the prosperity of its people. Therefore, the foreign minister has asked the countries which have contributed to UN assistance programs to continue their assistance and to resettle the refugees. It is important that the government regularly urge resettlement of refugees in third countries.

What is also important is the call for foreign assistance to relieve the hardships and help in relocation of Thai people affected by the Kampuchean border problem. Foreign countries may not pay attention to such calls, and thus the government must organize a public relations campaign in this area. The government's publicity for the Bangkok bicentennial, which was not too successful, should be used as a lesson in order to ensure the effectiveness of its campaign for the benefit of our compatriots near the border.

TRUONG CHINH-LED DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT TO CUBA

## Arrival, Press Statement

OW131608 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 13 -- A Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Council of State, arrived in Havana yesterday afternoon on an official friendship visit to Cuba.

The Jose Marti International Airport was bedecked with the Cuban and Vietnamese flags and numerous banners of welcome. President Truong Chinh and the other members of his delegation were greeted and warmly embraced at the gangway by Commander-in-Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers. A 21-gun salute boomed out as an army band struck up the national anthems of the two countries.

After reviewing a guard of honour, President Truong Chinh was introduced to the well-wishers, including Juan Almeida Bosque, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice president of the Council of State; Ramiro Valdes Menendez, Political Bureau member, vice president of the Council of State and minister of the interior; Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, Political Bureau member, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of justice; Armando Hart Davalos, Political Bureau member and minister of culture; Sergio del Valle, Political Bureau member and minister for public health; Julio Camacho Aguilera, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Havana Committee of the Communist Party; and other senior Cuban party and government officials.

The well wishers also included big crowds of Vietnamese students and cadres. Also present to welcome the delegation were members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of international organizations and national liberation movements in the Cuban capital. Large numbers of people lined the streets from the airport to the government guest house waving miniature flags and flowers and cheering the Vietnamese delegation.

Following is the written statement issued by President Truong Chinh to the press at the airport:

"At the invitation of Comrade Fidel Castro, commander-in-chief, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, the party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has the great honour of visiting Cuba, the frontpost of socialism in the Western Hemisphere. We would like to convey the militant solidarity and the warmest friendship of the Vietnamese people and of our delegation to the fraternal Cuban people.

"The Vietnamese people greatly admire the wonderful achievements of the heroic Cuban people who, motivated by noble internationalism, smashed the first link of neo-colonialism in the Western Hemisphere. Over the past quarter century, the Cuban people under the correct leadership of the C.P.C. led by esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro, in defiance of the blockade, sabotage and aggression by U.S. imperialism, have valiantly upheld the banner of national independence and socialism, thus bringing great confidence and encouragement to the peoples in Latin America and elsewhere.

"Our delegation is happy and proud of meeting our Cuban comrades-in-arms, our dear brothers who share the same ideal with us. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to sincerely thank the Communist Party, the government and the people of Cuba and Comrade Fidel Castro for their generous, selfless support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause in the past as well as at present.

"We resolutely support the Cuban people's noble cause of building socialism and defending their socialist homeland. Together with progressive people the world over, we demand that the U.S. imperialists stop all plots and acts against Cuba, and their blockade against Cuba, and return to Cuba the Guantanamo base, an indivisible part of fraternal Cuba.

"From the beautiful Havana, we would like to extend our greetings of militant solidarity to the Nicaraguan and Grenadan peoples, who are building a new life and defending their countries, and to the peoples of El Salvador, Guatemala, Chile, Puerto Rico, Honduras, Paraguay, Uruguay and other countries who are struggling against the dictatorships, henchmen of U.S. imperialism. We would like also to extend our greetings of friendship and solidarity to the other peoples of Latin American and the Caribbean who are struggling for the recovery or defence of their national independence, for their sovereignty over natural resources, and for the defence of peace and security in the region.

"We are firmly confident that this visit will mark an important development in the relations of militant solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the parties, the governments and the peoples of Vietnam and Cuba in the interests of the two nations and of peace and international cooperation".

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK140549 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Oct 82

[NHAN DAN 14 October editorial: "Bright Loyal Friendship and Comradeship"]

[Text] During October, important events will take place to be remembered forever in the history of Vietnam-Cuba relations. At the invitation of Fidel Castro Ruz, commander in chief, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of Cuba, a delegation of our party and state led by Truong Chinh, member of VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and State Council chairman, is paying an official friendship visit to Cuba.

At the other side of the world, the Vietnamese envoys have brought our people's warm feelings to the fraternal Cuban people. The image of Cuba and Fidel Castro have long brought warm feelings and pride to the Vietnamese people's hearts. Cuba -- the first free island in the Americas and the home of Jose Marti and a brave and heroic nation -- has set a shining example of determination to protect independence, freedom and socialism, and of proletarian internationalism through its help extended across the oceans.

Fidel Castro -- the leader loved, respected and absolutely trusted by the Cuban people, the outstanding militant in the world movement of communists and workers and the Vietnamese people's great friend -- has never ceased to consolidate and develop the friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between Cuba and Vietnam.

The victory of the Cuban revolution vigorously promoted the movements for national independence, democracy and social progress in Latin America. Cuba is a cause for pride on the continent and a reflection of the dream of the region's nations who want to surge forward to independence, freedom and progress.

Over a quarter of a century or so, the Cuban revolution -- an anti-U.S. bastion -- has continuously defeated all the plots and cruel tricks of its enemy to develop steadily and continuously. Socialist Cuba -- the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement and the tireless combatant in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism for peace and social progress -- has enjoyed greater prestige with every passing day regardless of all the slanderous tricks of the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces.

The Reagan administration has plotted a new anti-Cuba adventure. However, Fidel Castro has asserted that the Cuban revolution has now been comprehensively consolidated -- politically, economically and socially.

The Cuban revolution is now a hundred times stronger and better prepared militarily, politically and morally than it was 20 years ago. All the Cuban people and troops who assert the will of the Second Cuban Communist Party Congress are ready to defend themselves against military encirclement or aggression by the U.S. imperialists. As long as there is a Cuban patriot capable of fighting, the struggle on Cuban territory will never cease and there are millions of Cubans who are ready to fight to the last drop of their blood. Just as our Cuban friends have clearly pointed out: Among the nations which shared the same combat trench in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and have been now liberated, such noble and very fine friendship and solidarity as the relations closely linking Cuba to Vietnam have emerged.

Advancing under the invincible banner of Marxism-Leninism, Vietnam and Cuba, closely linked to each other by the noble ideals of the era, have never ceased to support and assist each other in the interests of the two nations and the community of socialist countries. They have thus contributed to further strengthening the forces of peace and democracy against imperialism all over the world.

We are extremely grateful to the party, government and people of Cuba who are ready to shed their blood for Vietnam. They wholeheartedly supported our people in the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation and are ready to shed their sweat to build Vietnam ten times more beautiful. They have resolutely supported our people's struggle against the expansionist and hegemonic policy of reactionaries among the Beijing leadership and to build and defend the socialist country.

On these festive days of friendship and militant solidarity between the two countries, we convey our sincere gratitude and best regards to the fraternal Cuban people. The visit of our party-state delegation led by Chairman Truong Chinh reflects the will of our party, government and people to emphatically tighten the friendship and militant solidarity and to expand cooperation between Cuba and Vietnam.

We have always considered the Cuban people's struggle as our own. The Fifth VCP Congress clearly stipulated: Our people resolutely side with the fraternal Cuban people and vigorously support the Republic of Cuba -- an independent and sovereign country and chairman of the Nonaligned Movement -- which is struggling against the U.S. imperialists' aggressive plots and offensive threat.

The Cuban people, who rose up from a life of slavery, are holding high the banner of freedom and socialism for the sake of their country's independence and for their own happiness. They are a heroic and indomitable nation which no aggressors can defeat. Hands off Cuba!

#### CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY DAY OBSERVANCE COMMEMORATED

Van Tien Dung Greeting

OW051800 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Oct. 5 -- Vietnamese Minister of National Defence Van Tien Dung has sent his warmest greetings to his Czechoslovak counterpart, Martin Dzur, on Czechoslovakia's 38th Army Day. The message said:

"Over the past 38 years, the people and Armed Forces of Czechoslovakia, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, have promoted their glorious revolutionary traditions and obtained great achievements in their national defence and socialist construction. The Czechoslovak People's Army, together with the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries members of the Warsaw Pact, has positively safeguarded peace and security in Europe, thus contributing to safeguarding peace in the world.

"As a close comrade-in-arms, the Vietnam People's Army rejoices at these achievements".

The message continued:

"We are glad to note that the friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between our two peoples and armies have been further consolidated and satisfactorily developed. The recent visit to Vietnam of a high-ranking Czechoslovak military delegation led by the defence minister is vivid manifestation of these relations."

The message expressed sincere thanks to the party, government, people and army of Czechoslovakia for their valuable support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's revolution in the past as well as at present. It also expressed wishes for new achievements of the people and army of Czechoslovakia in the implementation of the 16th party congress resolutions and for further consolidation and development of the friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between the two peoples and armies.

#### Navy Command Holds Meeting

0W051804 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 5 -- The command of the Vietnam People's Navy has held a meeting to mark the 38th Czechoslovak Army Day (October 6).

Addressing the participants, Senior Lieutenant-Colonel Le Thuy, deputy political commissar, congratulated the Czechoslovak People's Army on their exploits, and praised the militant solidarity and cooperation between the two peoples and armies. He wished the Czechoslovak People's Army new success in their tasks set by the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

In his speech, the military attache to the Czechoslovak Embassy in Hanoi, Colonel Pravomil Resch, expressed his admiration to the effort of the Vietnamese people and army in carrying out the resolutions of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. He said that in spite of their criminal schemes, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists would be defeated, and that the Vietnamese people would be successful in socialist construction and national defence.

#### Military Attache's Reception

0W062030 Hanoi VNA in English 1606 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA October 6 -- Colonel Pravomil Resch, military attache of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Vietnam, gave a reception here tonight in honour of the 38th anniversary of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Present at the reception were Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, vice minister of national defence; Hoang Luong, deputy minister for foreign affairs; and others. Members of the diplomatic corps and military attaches of many embassies in Hanoi were also present.

Czechoslovak Ambassador Bohuslav Handl, Colonel Pravomil Resch, Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang and other officials raised toasts to the glorious day of the Czechoslovak People's Army and to the friendship and militant solidarity between the parties, governments and peoples and armies of Czechoslovakia and Vietnam.

#### ARMY PAPER VIEWS SOLUTION FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA

BK121412 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] The Vietnamese army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN reaffirmed in a commentary on Tuesday that any solution to the Southeast Asia issue must ensure the consolidation of peace and respect for the independence of all nations in the region.

The paper said: In the past 7 years, since the U.S. imperialists were totally defeated in their war of aggression against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, there would have been peace and stability, independence and security for countries in Southeast Asia. Yet the regional situation has developed to the contrary. Southeast Asia remains a hotspot of the world with an explosively tense atmosphere, and a danger to peace and security of all nations is still hanging over there.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN pointed out: Realities of the past 7 years have proved that the saboteurs of peace and stability in Southeast Asia are none other than the reactionaries in the Beijing leadership who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists. Beijing's aim is to oppose Indochinese and ASEAN countries and ultimately achieve expansion and hegemony. As for Washington, it attempts to come back to Southeast Asia, to dominate the region and carry out a policy of retaliation against Vietnam.

The paper continued: Their invention of the so-called Vietnamese threat and Kampuchea problem is only an attempt to change the essence of Chinese opposition to Vietnam and Indochina into a confrontation between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries for subversive purposes. In view of this fact, for normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia, there must be an immediate end to the intervention and sabotage by the Chinese expansionist forces in collusion with U.S. imperialism and to all their divisive moves to cause a confrontation between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries. Therefore, there are now two ways for the regional countries to choose: Either the two groups of countries -- ASEAN and Indochina -- promote dialogue to find out an appropriate solution to ensure peace and stability in the region, or the ASEAN countries submit themselves to Chinese and U.S. control and continue to oppose the Indochinese countries and cause tension in the region.

The realities of the past years have shown that Beijing, Washington and other reactionary forces in the ASEAN countries have failed in their attempt to impose their will on the Indochinese countries by military pressure. Certainly, they will court further failure if they continue to do so. The only way to solve the Southeast Asian problem is to promote dialogue among the regional countries on the basis of nonintervention in each other's internal affairs, respect for each other's legitimate interests and nonimposition of one side's will on the other. It is impossible to reach a solution to the Southeast Asian issue without considering the [words indistinct] of peace and stability, the independence and sovereignty and the legitimate interests of all nations.

For the common interests of the peoples in Indochina and other Southeast Asian countries, Vietnam, Laos and the PRK have proposed several initiatives and realistic measures to solve matters relating to peace and security in the region. These proposals have been appreciated by broad sections of public opinion including awakened politicians as positive steps and important initiatives to defuse the tension which should not have existed in Southeast Asia.

The good-will and flexible stand of the three Indochinese countries is vividly demonstrated in the recent partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea; in the latest proposal for setting up a safety zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border where armed forces which do not belong to Thailand and Kampuchea would be pulled out, and for the convening of an international conference on Southeast Asia with the participation of the nine countries inside and six countries outside the region; and in the just policy of the PRK.

Everyone now can see clearly who sincerely wish to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace and stability, who are really concerned about the interests of the peoples in the region, and who are deliberately sabotaging and countering the just aspirations and interests of the ASEAN peoples and the desire of the world people.

The paper stressed: A fair solution to the Southeast Asia issue must ensure the consolidation of peace and respect of the independence of all nations in the region.

Those who attempt to restore the Pol Pot genocidal regime in the guise of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea to flagrantly interfere in the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination are themselves aggravating the tension and instability in Southeast Asia, but they will certainly meet with ignominious failures, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN said in conclusion.

OFFICIAL RAPS U.S. STANCE ON NORTH-SOUTH TALKS

BK111153 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Addressing a Group of 77 foreign ministers' conference held in New York last week, Vietnamese representative Le Kim Chung said that Vietnam agreed on the necessity of starting global negotiations as the first thing to do to take the North-South talks out of the present deadlock.

Le Kim Chung denounced the industrialized countries, especially the United States, for refusing to implement many important decisions for reconstructing world economy and establishing a new world economic order, and their scheme to prevent dialogue at all levels and in all fields. He strongly condemned the imperialists and international reaction for using economic means as an instrument to threaten, subvert and divide developing countries and interfere in their internal affairs.

REVIEW OF SEPTEMBER ISSUE OF TAP CHI CONG SAN

OW281039 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Review of TAP CHI CONG SAN, No 9, September 82]

[Text] The September 1982 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN has come off the press. Its editorial is entitled "Nation Building and National Defense." After reviewing the historic course of our people's nation building and national defense, the editorial points out: It is almost a historical rule that every time the Vietnamese people build their nation, ruling circles in their giant northern neighbor launch a war of aggression against their country.

China's expansionism-hegemonism is a constant threat to the existence of an independent and sovereign Vietnam. Not long after their expulsion of the Western imperialists and their national reunification, the Vietnamese people are again facing a new challenge raised by the hostile policy of the reactionaries within the Chinese ruling circles. Harboring the illusory dream of China being the hub of, and ruling, the whole world, the present reactionary Beijing rulers consider an independent, reunified and socialist Vietnam a great obstacle to their scheme of expanding their control over, and ruling, Southeast Asia, in the course of their advance toward world domination. Nation building is no easy task; national defense is even more difficult. It is utterly wrong to hold that after regaining national independence, one can relax and enjoy a peaceful life. On many occasions in the course of our people's history, our people relapsed to the status of losers of the country after regaining independence. Obviously, if we fail to uphold vigilance, intensively build our forces and stand ready to fight against foreign aggression after regaining our independence, we may very possibly meet with the disaster of losing our country again.

National defense and nation building are closely interrelated. Only through successful national defense can we successfully build our nation. Only through nation building can we have the force for national defense. In what direction should we build our nation? The selection of the right way or the wrong will determine the success or failure of our national defense.

In olden times, due to poorly-developed historical conditions, every time, after their successful expulsion of foreign aggressors and the regaining of national independence, the leaders of the national liberation struggle set up feudal regimes, with kings and mandarins oppressing the masses and landlords exploiting farmhands, cohesion did not exist among people in the country.

Oppression, exploitation, fighting and killings occurred. Consequently, our country became weak, and foreign aggressors took advantage of the situation to attack and conquer our country. At present, if we follow the capitalist path, with the capitalist class exploiting the working class, class division will increasingly sharpen, and opposition among compatriots will intensify. The disaster of losing our country will be inevitable. Only through taking up the path of socialism, in which a classless society exists, exploitation of man by man is eliminated and all people are the collective masters of their country, can we live up to our people's virtues as reflected in the motto: Compatriots should love one another, and when foreign aggressors invade our country, our entire people will join forces in fighting them. Therefore, national defense requires that our people simultaneously carry out the three revolutions, that they build up the socialist system of collective mastery, large-scale socialist production, a new culture, and a new type of socialist man. Only by stepping up socialist industrialization and building up the material-technical bases for socialism can we have a powerful force for national defense.

Successfully building socialism and standing combat-ready to successfully defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland are the two strategic tasks that the fifth party congress set forth for our entire party, armed forces and people. They are also noble ideals, the objectives of struggle for all Vietnamese today.

Next is the article, "Advance Toward Fulfilling the Two Strategic Tasks -- Important Speech by Comrade To Huu, Member of the Party Political Bureau Central Committee and Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Delivered at the Grand Meeting Marking National Day, 2 September 1982."

Then comes Comrade Pham Dinh Tan's article, "Scrupulously Implement Decrees To Punish the Crimes Relating to Speculation, Smuggling, Counterfeiting of Commodities and Unlawful Business Transactions." The article says that in recent years, the practices of speculation, smuggling, counterfeiting of commodities and unlawful business transactions have emerged and have developed increasingly to a rather serious level. We are witnessing an incipient, but already damaging, trend, in many aspects, of spontaneous capitalist development. This state of affairs has endangered the national economic and financial situation, disrupted orderly state management, caused losses in budget receipts, bred other crimes, and further complicated the law infraction situation in society. It has caused deviation and degeneration, and led to sinful actions among a number of personal interests-minded state cadres and personnel who lack firmness in sticking to the correct stand. In view of this situation, the existing market management laws have proved inadequate, and the time is ripe for the state to promulgate decrees to punish the crimes relating to speculation, smuggling, counterfeiting of commodities and unlawful business transactions. Law enforcement affects a number of persons; therefore, it requires single-mindedness among cadres and party members, the valor and spirit of sacrifice of control forces, and the effort and perseverance of managerial and (?economic) agency cadres. In the meantime, it is necessary to widely propagandize the spirit and content of decrees, perfect market-control organizations and handle violations of an administrative nature. The agencies concerned should intensify their controls so as to ensure that control and organization forces handle cases in accordance with the set policies and laws. As long as there still exist conditions and economic and social causes that breed crime, it remains necessary to enforce decrees to punish the crimes concerning speculation, smuggling, counterfeiting of commodities and unlawful business transactions.

This month's issue also carries Dong Thao's article, "Advance Agriculture One Step Further, to Large-Scale Socialist Production." The article discusses the major factors in the course of advancing agriculture one step further, to large-scale socialist production. To perform the work during this course well, it basically requires that we coordinate agroindustrial development within a rational industrial-agricultural structure and coordinate the buildup of the central-level economy and the development of local economies within a unified national economic structure.

In the meantime, we must resolutely renovate economic management, doing away with the unrealistic subsidy-based management and implementing the socialist production-business management method.

Next comes the article, "Ecological Environmental Protection and Utilization of Natural Resources," by Tran Duc Giang and Ta Hoang (Trinh). The article points out: On the basis of revolutionary viewpoints and the actual situation of our country's ecological environment, which is in danger of increasingly deteriorating, the question of protecting the ecological environment and rationally and scientifically utilizing natural resources and adapting to natural conditions -- in connection with the long- and short-term economic development plans of our country under the conditions of a unified and scientific natural resources policy -- is a strategic question. The question of protecting the ecological environment and rationally and scientifically utilizing our country's natural resources has truly become a pressing problem involving various fields of the scientific and technological, economic, cultural, and social sectors. For the immediate future, we will not be able to simultaneously carry out activities in all fields of environmental work. We should concentrate our work on the following two keys issues: 1) the issue of protecting ecological environment relative to forest resources and land -- forested and agricultural land; and 2) the issue of ecological environment and the education in and protection of the people's health conditions.

Then comes Comrade Bui Lam Ke' memoirs on Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc and the first plenum of the party Central Committee. The memoirs help the reader clearly realize the particularly important role of Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc at the first plenum of the party Central Committee that was convened in October 1930 in order to pass the party's political program and the party statutes and to make decisions on some other important matters.

Also carried in this issue is the article, "Satisfactorily Review the Task of Distributing Party Membership Cards." The article says that the requirements in the review of the task of distributing party membership cards include the conduct of political meetings to help party members thoroughly grasp party congress documents and carry out criticisms and self-criticisms and to help party members further grasp the requirements and strive to enhance their qualifications as party members in the new stage. We should, through the current review, praise outstanding party members, those members who have made much progress following their reception of party membership cards; detect good, up-to-standard party-member cadres and have them serve in party committee echelons; reexamine party members' qualifications; and immediately expel from the party those party members who obviously fail to meet party-member qualifications. Performing well the review of the task of distributing party membership cards helps accelerate the multifaceted party building task.

Next is Xuan Trieu's article, "On the Course of Advancing From Small-Scale to Large-Scale Socialist Production." The article introduces a book, published by the Su That Publishing House, which consists of a number of statements made by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan from 1962 until recently dealing with many important issues of a theoretical and profoundly realistic nature and which help the reader gain a basic knowledge of the party's line and of incontestable matters in the advance from small-scale to large-scale socialist production.

Then follows Chi Kien's article, "Organize Well the Patriotic War Review." Through the introduction of experiences in the war organization activities of Ben Tre Province as well as their impact, the article asserts that the war review task is of great importance in many aspects. A review not only helps us draw lessons of experience in leadership and guidance in the anti-U.S. war in order to develop and perfect Vietnamese military science theory, but also provides realistic assistance in the study and application of those experiences under the present conditions and circumstances, thus helping to meet the requirements in the task of building up and defending our socialist fatherland.

This month's issue also carries the article "Some Thoughts About Literary Matters in Southern Provinces and Municipalities," by Tran Trong Dang Dan. After citing some encouraging achievements scored and lingering shortcomings in the literary and art activities in the south since liberation, and raising a number of the many problems facing the writer, the article suggests some necessary measures to help produce truly great, interesting works befitting our people and our times. The article stresses: In order to attain this goal, one of the highly pressing requirements is to continue to improve all agencies and organizations -- primarily literary and art conferences in provinces and symposiums in Ho Chi Minh City -- so that the related activities will be carried out in a truly effective and homogeneous manner.

Also carried in this month's issue is the article "Violent Revolutionary Storm in Central America and the Caribbean Region," by Bui Ngoc Hai. The article says that recently, Central America and the Caribbean region have become hot spots in the world. Following the victories achieved by Cuba, Grenada and Nicaragua, the stormy revolutionary struggle in the region is rocking the neocolonialist system of U.S. imperialism in Latin America. The article then analyzes the causes of the stormy struggle, points out the characteristics of the revolutionary movement and reveals the exasperation of the United States because of its failure to check the advance of the revolutionary forces in Central America and the Caribbean region.

LATE REPORT: FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS PRC CHARGES

OW141145 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1107 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Today the SRV Foreign Ministry sent a note to the Chinese Foreign Ministry. The note reads in full:

To the Foreign Ministry of the PRC, Beijing:

The SRV Foreign Ministry wishes to state its view on the 13 October 1982 note from the PRC Foreign Ministry to the SRV Embassy in China as follows:

As is generally known, on the recent occasion of Vietnam's and China's National Days, proceeding from the friendship between the peoples of the two countries, the Vietnamese side proposed to the Chinese side that the two sides agree not to carry out armed actions and other hostile activities and not to open fire at the border areas from 27 August 1982 to 8 October 1982 so that the people in the border areas of the two countries could safely celebrate their respective National Days.

Regrettably, not only did the Chinese side not accept this constructive proposal, but it even distorted the Vietnamese side's proposal. On several occasions it released reports and now it has even sent a note fabricating so-called armed provocations by Vietnam in the border areas on the occasion of the two countries' National Days.

The SRV Foreign Ministry categorically rejects this slander and once again points out that this is a calculated act of the Chinese side designed to deal with segments of public opinion in the world and among the Chinese people which are increasingly approving and supporting the Vietnamese side's good will in persevering to seek and ensure a situation of peace and stability in the border areas, thus creating a favorable atmosphere for improving the relations between Vietnam and China in a way that is compatible with the interests of the peoples of the two countries and that responds to the desire of the peoples of the various countries in the region and in the rest of the world.

The Chinese authorities should immediately put an end to fabrications and slanders as well as all other hostile plots and acts against the Vietnamese people.

MARCOS SPEAKS ON SECURITY RELATIONS WITH U.S.

HK130418 Manila Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] President Marcos says the security alliance between the Philippines and the United States is not aimed against any particular nation or ideology, but for the enhancement of world peace and stability. In a talk with newsmen, the president said this relationship underlines the Philippine Government's continuing commitment to its alliance with all nations, especially the United States, for the attainment of world peace. Correspondent (Bert Asuke) has the full story:

[Begin (Asuke) recording] The chief executive said this relationship derives its beginnings in the world that came into being in the twilight of the last global war, embodied in three agreements covering mutual defense, military bases and military assistance. The president said this relationship today derives its meaning and importance in a world that has vastly changed in the interval of 3 and 1/2 decades, with its profound challenges not only to the security of nations but also of the whole world. He said that security cannot be divided. While there is insecurity in any part of the world, there can be no security at all for anyone.

Mr Marcos stressed that the reality of continuing tension and conflict in the world today is spawned by the fear of conflict and confrontation going on from region to region and from nation to nation. He said that the larger rivalry between the superpowers has taken on wider dimensions than the earlier cold war, and has now reached the far-flung corners of the globe. In view of this, Mr Marcos said the Philippine Government reaffirmed the continuing importance of its dedication to diplomatic statesmanship in international relations, aimed only toward the attainment of global peace and the oneness of humanity.

During the visit to the United States, President Marcos said, he had concurred with President Reagan that the RP-U.S. alliance threatens no one but seeks only to provide a balance of power within our region, that can safeguard global peace and stability. [end recording]

MARCOS REPORTS TO BATASAN ON ECONOMY, U.S. VISIT

OW111255 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] The Philippine economy is looking good. This optimistic view was shared today by President Marcos, who spoke at the resumption of the Batasan Pambansa regular sessions. As he bared bright prospects for economic recovery, the president called for national unity and resolution, saying "it is not enough to survive; we must above all prosper." When recovery will come, the president hoped, the private sector will be in a strong position to compete and develop at a rapid pace.

The president also reported on his recent successful state visit to the United States. Among the bright economic indicators the president cited was the activation of the American market.

[Begin Marcos recording] (?Among) the current economic indicators, there are hopeful signs of recovery toward the end of the year or beyond. The recent reactivation of the American market, brought about no doubt by lower interest rates, and the perception that there will be no tight-credit policy are only the beginnings of an American recovery from which the Philippines must inevitably benefit.

However, we must view these against the pervading gloom that has been called "Euro-pessimism." The European Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development -- OECD -- observes that European unemployment, which is now running at 10 percent, will continue until next year.

For this reason, restrictive economic policies are expected to continue. As the OECD report concludes, and I quote, "Slow growth tends to engender slow growth." There is (?candid) anxiety (?over) political instability in the face of economic hardship. How Euro-pessimism will affect the international economic environment, particularly the developing countries, requires our study and anticipation. The worrisome region, therefore, is not ASEAN, our region, which is fast growing and dynamic, but instead it is Europe. [end recording]

The president also cited a September 1982 report on world economy which rated the Philippines creditably in terms of economic performance. Among government moves which help tide the country over economic problems was the KKK.

[Begin recording] (?It was) for this reason that we embarked early this year on the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran [KKK], our massive program of livelihood and progress with the wide distribution of opportunity and economic enterprise which we allow to seep down to the lowest level of our society. But as I have said again and again, the world today is an interdependence from which there can be no escaping. Although we can protect ourselves and we can develop our domestic market, we cannot insulate ourselves from external effects or pervasive (?returns) and influences. (?For what) happens elsewhere in the world must affect us in one way or another. [end recording]

The Batasan was also urged to pass a new election code and the local government code. In calling for this, the president stressed that the measures will be needed in view of the continued improvement of our political system.

#### DEFENSE MINISTRY REVIEWS U.S. BASE AGREEMENTS

HK081417 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 8 Oct 82 pp 1, 6

[By Cecilio T. Arillo]

[Text] Defense Ministry officials yesterday began reviewing the military bases agreement in preparation for the scheduled negotiations with their counterpart in the Pentagon in February.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has instructed his staff to come up with a position paper on 21 unresolved issues embodied in the agreement signed by representatives of the two countries in 1979.

Among these unresolved issues are the legal and moral definition of sovereignty which the country has over the bases, the manner of taxation, labor and natural resources.

Filipino-owned businesses are still operating inside the two giant bases (Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base) under the old agreement and are not covered by local laws, including taxation.

Transportation firms inside the bases are not registered with the Bureau of Land Transportation but with the Philippine Area Exchange (PHAX), a US-administered agency.

Taxi operators in Clark Air Base are allowed to import vehicles, spare parts, tires and other accessories direct from the United States without paying local taxes.

Commercial airlines, which are normally covered by the common carrier tax, are likewise exempt from such tax if they are under contract with the U.S. military to ferry passengers and cargo to and from the bases.

Discussions on the unresolved issues were supposed to be held late next year but President Ronald Reagan and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger decided to reschedule the meetings early in February after meeting with President Marcos and Enrile in the White House and Pentagon during the president's state visit.

On the matter of payment for the use of bases, Enrile said the \$500-million rental in five years is not an aid of the U.S. Government.

"This is in payment, a consideration, for the use of military bases in the Philippines. The U.S. Government is obligated to provide this to us," Enrile said.

Enrile said the \$500 million is embodied in the agreement: \$50 million is an outright grant, \$200 million is for security supporting assistance, and the rest is what is called foreign military sales credit extended to the RP.

#### Base Review Committee Set Up

HK090458 Manila Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] A 12-man ad hoc committee of the armed forces will conduct a study on the need to consider the 3 RP-U.S. military bases agreement. The ad hoc committee was created by Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver, who is also commander of both U.S. military installations in the country. General Ver asked the committee to prepare a position paper on the need to continue the agreements. Correspondent (June Francisco) has details:

[Begin (Francisco) recording] The study group is headed by Brig. Gen. (Decidio Agulud) [words indistinct]. General Ver ordered the committee to develop a position paper on the continuing need for the RP-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty of August 30, 1951, the RP-U.S. military bases agreement of 1947, as amended, and the mutual defense assistance agreement of 1953. General Ver said the paper shall identify and recommend feasible policy options that can be pursued relative to these three military agreements. He also authorized the group to invite or call on any person in the armed forces to assist it in the discharge of its functions.

As chief of staff, General Ver is also the concurrent commander of both Clark air base in Pampanga and Subic naval base in Zambales. In 1979 the Philippines obtained full sovereignty over these two bases and other similar U.S. facilities in the country. [end recording]

#### MOSCOW MAYOR PROMYSLOV ARRIVES FOR 8-DAY VISIT

OW081429 Quezon City Television Network in English 1100 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] The Philippines is playing host to a high Soviet official who is in town for a visit.

Vladimir Promyslov got a warm welcome this afternoon when he arrived for an 8-day visit to the Philippines. There were the cabinet officials and Metro Manila Vice Governor (Mel Mathai) who represented the first lady at the new airport to greet the Soviet mayor. Selected schoolchildren were also at the airport to sing and dance for the visiting mayor.

While in Metro Manila, Promyslov will have a chance to compare notes with city officials on how best to administer a city. Tomorrow he will pay a courtesy call on the president and the first lady in Malacanang. By Sunday, he will go on tours to Cebu, Tagaytay City, Baguio City and Puerto Azul resort. If you will recall, Promyslov played host to the first lady while she was in Moscow last July.

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